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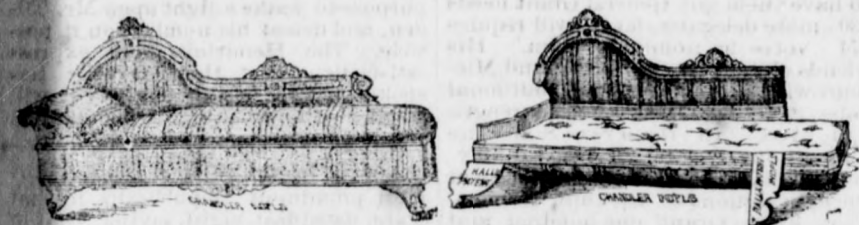
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DUKE,
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The above horse was imported from France in 1875. He is a beautiful dapple gray, of fine form, good action, and easy mover. Will stand at Amos and spring and fall of 1880. Persons interested in good horses are invited to come and see him and his colts. This being his second year at Amos. For further information apply to

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Amos, Hendricks County, Ind.

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VASES from 50 cts. to \$5 50 each.

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We buy for cash and save you 10 per cent.
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West Side Square, 37 1/2

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Trade Emporium.

I have just opened a large stock of Spring Clothing for men, boys, and children in all the new and nobby styles.

We bought direct from the largest manufacturers, and are able to fit from the smallest to the largest and will sell strictly

At Wholesale Prices.

Give us a call and we will guarantee to sell you clothing less than any house in the city, giving you better goods, and a better fit.

Men's good suits, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15
Boys' suits from \$3 to \$12 50.

FRANK A. HAYS.

15-16

The Greencastle Banner.

Democratic Reform in Jackson Township.
NEW MAYSVILLE, April 29.

Editor Banner—

Democratic reform, that we have heard so much talk about for a few years past, has been brought home to us here in Jackson in a way that surprised those who did not know its meaning. Our Trustee, who has been in office for the last six years, on a showing of his books was a "reformer" (commonly called defaulter) to the tune of \$1,008 18. The offices of this township have been filled for years with a set of irresponsible men, until good men have no show, and the offices are made asylums for paupers. Our present trustee endeavored himself to his Democratic friends by going under the law, or said he would, for the large sum of \$12. Needless to say the amount has never been paid; accordingly they saw his worth and put him in office. The \$12 was a deficit in running a huckster wagon. Our assessor broke up and paid 30 cents on the dollar, so he was a martyr and was put in office as soon as possible. But can we wonder at all of this, when we look at the kind of material the party is composed of? We find traitors to their country, repudiationists, Negro murderers, house-burners, saloonists, all, assisting to make the Democratic party. We do not say that all Democrats are in the above list, but we do say all the above are Democrats. This is only a specimen of a township that gives 175 Democratic majority with great regularity.

And we of Jackson cannot understand one other thing, that is, why our Democratic Commissioners are so persistent in their determination not to allow the County Officials' books to be overhauled by an expert, unless they are afraid that some of the pet members of the Court House Ring will be caught. It looks just that way to a

REPUBLICAN.

Putnamville.

The firm of Stoops & Bowen has been dissolved, the firm now bearing the name of Bowen & Cooper. The retiring member must be a "Swift" man to retire from business so soon.

Johnny O'Brien, the Irish trustee of Washington township, says he intended to have spent \$200 but that he should get the office of trustee, but Lewman, Randal and Capt. Martin issued their edict to him, not allowing him to spend a cent. Johnny says: "That the Democratic party in Washington township has a terrible sight of renegades in it, and thinks it must be the Know-nothing party by the way they treat the foreigners."

The usual number "South Africans" made a break for the show Saturday, but on reaching Deer Creek found it too full to cross.

Owing to the recent rains the farmers will be very backward about planting, as but very little ground is broken for corn.

The rains of Friday and Saturday nights have raised the creeks out of their banks, which has caused considerable damage.

This township has four candidates for enumerator: S. C. Bishop, W. J. Kercheval, W. W. Hodge and Theodore Schofield.

Little Billy Walden, our gentlemanly railroad agent, is employed by both the Union and Adams Express Companies as agent.

J. L. Kingsbury contemplates working in his father's office, the Indiana Farmer, this summer.

Belle Union.

Alfred Barnes has a horse sick with lung fever.

Judson Scott is at home on furlough. Work has commenced on the new pike road. Ben Jones is the general superintendent. We understand the contract has been awarded to Ben Connett, for rock for the culverts.

A. J. Dunivan while attending to business last Sabbath was stricken down with paralysis, but at this writing is seemingly some better.

We are enjoying the privilege of hearing the gospel in what might be termed the English language at this time, by the Rev. Turner, of England.

Quite a number of our citizens hied off to Greencastle, Monday, as witnesses in the celebrated Rakes and Blue case.

Marion Township.

J. W. Ragan's little boy, Albert, died on the twentieth inst., of diphtheria.

W. H. Monnet, who has been visiting in these parts for some time past, was married to Miss Mattie J. Brown, and returned to his home in Kansas.

Miss Lucinda Robinson, who has been attending school at Danville, is at home quite sick with the measles.

F. M. Knetzer is able to be out again, after some two or three weeks' sickness.

W. J. Robinson and J. W. Cook have some of the Barbed wire fence.

There never has been a more flattering prospect for a good fruit crop than now. More especially the apples, pears and cherries.

The wedding of Andrew T. Foster and Annie J. Hubbard came off last Thursday evening at Bethel church, as previously announced, and was largely attended. Rev. G. W. Sherrill tied the knot. The newly married couple will reside three miles south of Stilesville, Hendricks county.

The young men of these parts say that they carry Smith & Wesson watches. They only tick seven times; a bad practice.

Some of the corn that was planted before the recent rains is in a bad condition.

Fillmore.

B. F. Fuller was at home last Sunday. Hira Synthe has moved to the south side of the road, where Drew Alsbaugh lived.

All four of our section men are named Smith.

W. H. Ragan owns the largest apple tree in these parts, it is about nine feet in circumference.

Edwin Owen is clerking at Newman & Alsbaugh's.

Albert Leachman is with J. W. Bridges.

Judging from the number that have been here we should think Democratic candidates are not forgetful of this place. They have been quite numerous.

Albert, a six year old son of J. W. and E. A. Ragan, was buried in the Fillmore cemetery last week. Rev. N. Greene, of Plainfield, conducted the funeral services.

The favorite amusement of pitching horse shoes has begun.

Mt. Meridian.

Deer Creek was on a high Saturday and Sunday.

Wm. Skillen is running a grist-mill at Rossville, Ills.

Wm. Black has removed to Danville, and Dr. Grimes now occupies the house vacated by him.

H. H. Runyan and Miss Alice Farmer were married at the Baptist church, in this place, Wednesday evening, in the presence of a large audience, Elder Beaman officiating.

Democratic candidates were numerous in this vicinity the past week.

Rev. David Hadly, of Amos, was in town on Monday.

Cloverdale.

The Stilesville band met with quite an accident in coming here to play for the Odd-Fellow's celebration. Coming down Limestone Hill the two wheel horses fell and were dragged a considerable distance by the front horses before they could be checked up. One horse had a leg broken.

The celebration was a nice affair, but the attendance was not large on account of bad weather.

Burglars stole \$75 worth of goods from O'Daniel's store Monday night.

There is no material left for measles. Everybody has had them. One death.

Attica Ledger.

There is a most humiliating and disgraceful fact to be found in the official returns of the vote on the amendments. Amendment No. 2 provided for striking out the words: "No Negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage." To the disgrace of everybody in the State of Indiana be it recorded that 138,985 men deliberately voted against the proposition. The fourth amendment is like it, simply striking the word "white" from a certain section. There were 137,716 votes cast against this. Shame!

The New Albany Ledger-Standard, (Dem.) says: "Indiana is in great danger of being carried by the Republicans in November."

WOMEN AT WAR.

The Loveliest Kind of a Fuss at Asbury University.

Greencastle Letter.

While the chronic reformer has been theorizing on woman suffrage, it has been demonstrated at Asbury University what woman will do under the influence of political excitement. At the college there are flourishing chapters of the prominent ladies' Greek fraternities, the Kappa Alpha Theta and the Kappa Kappa Gamma. The former are known, at the colleges where they flourish, as the "Thetas," and the latter as the "Kappas." The ladies' literary society at Asbury bears the name of the Philomathean. The two fraternities have always striven to obtain the officers and honors of the society, and for a time the Kappas have been successful. At the election, occurring at the close of the second college term, which closed March 29, the Thetas resolved to create a boom for their party, and to carry the election. Of course the Kappas resolved to prevent this, and "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." The society meets at 2 p. m., Friday afternoon, in the main college building. At the second meeting before election day the Kappas introduced an amendment to the by-laws of the society compelling the President to adjourn all meetings at the expiration of two hours. This was done as an aid to possible filibustering in the future, and was carried by reason of many Thetas not being voters because of unpaid dues. At the next meeting the Thetas, having paid up, promptly expunged the objectionable matter from the minutes by a majority of 8, and adjourned the society to prevent their rivals from installing thirteen new members and thus breaking their majority. On the evening before the election day there was a college soiree in the main building. After all the Thetas had left, the Kappa President posted on the society bulletin board a notice of a called meeting, to be held the next day. At 6 a. m., a meeting was held at a private residence in the city, no Thetas being present through ignorance of the fact, and thirteen members friendly to the Kappa faction were installed. At the regular meeting, at 2 p. m., the minutes of this meeting fell like a bomb shell into the Theta camp. On a motion to adopt the minutes they challenged the votes of the thirteen new members, but they were not sustained by the President, who also, taking refuge behind a clause in Cushing's Manual, declared that no appeal could be made to the society from her decision. The thirteen voted, and the minutes were adopted. The Thetas immediately withdrew from the hall, and prepared a statement of the case for an appeal to the faculty. That court postponed action until the first of the present term, when they announced that, though generally opposed to interfering in society affairs, yet by authority vested in them by the Trustees of the university, they declared all business transacted outside the college halls to be "irregular, illegal and invalid," thus placing affairs as they were before the morning meeting. At the first meeting of this term the Thetas had a majority of seven, allowing the Kappas the disputed vote. At roll call, when the first name of this class was reached, the Thetas asked for the decision of the faculty to be read by the corresponding Secretary. This was refused and a motion to compel it was declared out of order. The Kappas skillfully filibustered for two hours, when the President declared the society adjourned under the amendment formerly referred to. The Kappas left en masse, but the Thetas did not leave then, and proceeded to elect and install officers of the society and performers for their commencement exercises, and then adjourned. The following Monday morning two rolls of performers appeared on the bulletin, signed by two sets of officers. The Theta roll was soon torn down, but a duplicate immediately appeared glued to the board. Before noon the Kappa roll had disappeared, and that of the Thetas had been scraped off with a knife. Tuesday morning, both reappeared and were unmolested. Wednesday the faculty, anticipating trouble, declared the society suspended indefinitely. The Kappas presented a twelve-page statement of their side of the case to the faculty. At present the hall of the society, splendidly furnished, and the society library are locked up, and are likely to remain so for some time. The fight has been that of a minority in power against a majority, and for skillful handling of their forces the party leaders may be pitted against Congressional lights.

West Point.

Editor Banner:

How long will the loyal people of this country stand such an outrage as lately occurred at West Point? I refer to the case of Cadet Whittaker. I have always been a strong advocate of that institution, and of her graduates, but if we are to have a school to educate the young men of this country, where the sons of loyal colored men are to be mistreated by sons of traitors, and it winked at by the professors and Regular Army officers, why, the sooner it is abolished the better it will suit me. I am free to admit that we owe the crushing of the late rebellion to Regular Army officers, but they had to contend with ex-army officers, graduated from the same place. Our forefathers, who left their fields and plows and followed officers from farms and shops, crushed the British without any West Point officers, and so could volunteers have done the same thing during the rebellion, if the Rebels had also been led by citizen officers. I notice that Sitting Bull and other Indian chiefs generally out-general the West Pointers, Gen. Miles, who never saw West Point, is one of our best Indian fighters.

A REPUBLICAN.

Yesterday the South Carolina Republican convention instructed the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit and to the end for Grant.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Logansport Journal.

GEORGE was counted solid for Grant, but Blaine and Sherman have captured the delegation.

BLUE JEANS is taking a tour through the South, but doesn't appear to be creating any very great sensation.

W. R. McKEN is receiving a great many endorsements for the nomination for Governor. He would make a splendid race.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD is just a little bit too nice to live. We believe he is one of the men who tried to whitewash Fitz John Porter.

SENATOR VOORHEES has bankrupted his exodus committee, and his witnesses can now get no more pay. The appropriation is exhausted and nothing gained. Democratic economy.

THE ease with which Tilden captured the Syracuse convention has completely upset the Democratic members of Congress. They admit now that his nomination at Cincinnati is an assured fact.

CONGRESS says that the government may use the troops to enforce the federal laws 364 days in the year, but shall not on the 365th, if that day is election day. What a wholesome terror a blue coated soldier inspires in a modern Democratic politician.

SAN FRANCISCO breathes better. Dennis Kearney is in the work house at last with his head shaved and a prison garb on his person. Let him stay there. A little work will do him good. His imprisonment is a grand triumph for the law and order party.

TILDEN succeeded in capturing the Syracuse convention by such a decided majority as to make his nomination at Cincinnati certain. The Sage of Cypher Alley is a power with the New York Democracy. It may be, however, that the power lies in his barrel.

WHILE Grant has no regularly organized bureau like Sherman or Blaine, he has a few of the most industrious blowers and strikers in the country. In the Chicago Inter-Ocean and St. Louis Globe-Democrat, every article commences with Grant, and ends with Grant, with a considerable sprinkling of Grant in the middle.

WILL anywise man tell the public why the Democrats opposed the adoption of the amendments to the State Constitution? [Evansville Tribune.]

THE Journal does not lay claim to any particular amount of wisdom, but it thinks it can solve the puzzle for the Triumvirate. The amendments were in favor of fair elections, progress, economy, and retrenchment, and because they were in favor of those things the Democracy opposed them. Did the Democratic party ever fail to oppose efforts to secure fair elections, or any movements toward progress and economy?

IF our exchanges are to be relied on, John C. New, chairman of the State Central Committee, is stepping over the bounds in his anxiety to force Grant upon the people as a nominee. Simply as John C. New he has the same right to express his choice for President, or any other officer, that any other Republican has, but as Chairman of the State Central Committee his business is to manage and direct the organized campaign for the Republican party after the nominations are made, and not to dictate the nominations. If one thing is settled in this State, above another, it is that the Republican party is opposed to the nomination of Grant. Here and there is found a man who prefers his nomination, but they are exceptions. There cannot be, there must not be, any machine work in Indiana. If Mr. New desires to advocate the nomination of Mr. Grant let him do so as John C. New, but not as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

NEVER had a party a better opportunity for success than the Republican party to-day. Never was there a grander motive for a party to work than to-day. In 1860 the declared purpose of the Republican party was to prevent the spread of slavery, to confine it within the bounds in which it then existed. It did more than that; it gave freedom to four millions of human beings. Its mission to-day is to so firmly plant the tree of liberty, that it may never fall, to make secure to those four millions of people the great boon of citizenship conferred upon them, to establish forever the great doctrine of equality, and thus make this the grandest nation on the face of the globe, grandest in power, grandest in the fact that here every one is equal, that here the sovereigns are the people, grand in its progress, its history and its destiny. To grasp this opportunity we must select the right men to lead. Indiana must do her part. She must nominate her best men.

THE work before the Republicans of Indiana in selecting a ticket for the coming campaign is not a light one, and should not be entered on hastily or without due deliberation. This State is a close one, and it will require all our strength to wrest the prize of victory from our opponents. There are still seven weeks before the assembling of the convention, in which to discuss the merits and strength of the several

candidates. If success is expected or desired, there must not be a weak man nominated for any place upon the ticket. We must not depend upon the popularity of any man to pull through the balance of the ticket, but every man must be strong. He must not only be strong in his own party, but must have a record so clear that it will commend him personally to the good men of the opposition. He must be able to show the record of the Democracy to the people in such a light, that those who love good government, desire prosperity, and believe in the principles of equal and exact justice for all, will see that the only hope lies in the success of the Republican party. It is not every man who is a good Republican who will make a successful candidate, yet no man who is not a Republican should be nominated. Personal preferences should give way, and only the good of the party be considered. The party possesses plenty of good timber out of which to make a ticket, and to secure success, all that is wanting is great care in the selection of the candidates. The delegates to the convention, in counties where they have not already been selected, should be chosen with care, and when the convention meets they should not be carried away by any "hip-hip-hurrah," in favor of any particular individual, but go about the work feeling that the success of the party depended upon their action.

THE Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier is opposed to Tilden's nomination, and says: "Had history not been making, meanwhile, there might have been no question of his nomination? Yes, indeed, history has been making during the last four years, and it is a history that covers Tilden and the Democratic party with infamy. The cypher dispatches have been translated, published and read, telling to all the world the story of the attempt by the leaders of the Democratic party to steal the Presidency of the United States. No event in the history of the United States has ever so disgraced it as the attempt of Tilden to buy the Presidency. Congress has been making history. Its efforts to starve the government into submission to its revolutionary schemes; its efforts to reward Fitz John Porter, to unseat Kellogg, Washburn, and Orth, its wasting of time and money; the open defiance of the Supreme Court, by its members, all go to make up history. Maine has added its mite to the history that is making. The bold attempt to nullify the will of the people, and the verdict of the ballot box, revolutionize the government of that State, and make the government depend upon the unbridled will of those in power instead of upon the will of the people as expressed in the ballot box, is all a part of history. Indiana Democrats have been helping to make history. When amendments to the constitution, in favor of pure elections, economy, and progress, were before the people, the Democratic party arrayed itself in opposition to them, and declared that as a party it favored a ballot box open to fraud, unlimited power in cities and towns to contract debts, and high salaries. All this is history. From the hills of Maine to the Gulf, from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, everywhere and in everything the Democratic party has been making a history for itself, a history black with corruption, festering with rotteness, a history of revolution, hatred to the institutions of the government, defiance and contempt of law, opposed to equal rights. It is a history that may not preclude the nomination of Mr. Tilden, but it is a history that will preclude his election, or that of any other man nominated by his party. It is a history that has degraded us at home and disgraced us abroad. Truly history has been making during the past four years.

FOR months Democratic members of Congress, stump speakers and newspapers, have had a great deal to say about what they have been pleased to term the enormous iniquity of having troops at the polls. They have denounced it as a species of despotism, interfering with the rights of the people, invading the sovereignty of a State. It is hardly necessary to say that such complaints or objections never could have come from anybody but Democrats. No Congressman, speaker or editor, has ever been able to point to a single instance where troops at the polls interfered with the right of any man to vote, deterred him from voting, or forced him to vote contrary to his wishes. They have, doubtless, interfered with the rights of Democrats, for that party has always claimed it as one of their rights to inaugurate riots on election day, to terrify and drive men away from the polls. That right the troops have interfered with. Whenever a Congressman or a President is to be chosen, the people of the whole United States are interested. They are interested in seeing that a fair and just election is held, and that the rights of every voter are protected. The troops at the polls can not prevent frauds upon the ballot box, but they can prevent and suppress riots. What city is there that does not on election day appoint an additional police force for the purpose of preserving the peace, preventing riot and bloodshed, and at

every voting place the blue-coated conservators of the peace are to be found. Congressional and Presidential elections are national elections. They are of national interest, governed to some extent by national laws. Troops are nothing more than the organized police of the nation. Did the Democracy ever object to the employment of police at the polls in New York? If they can object to troops, the same objection would lie against the use of police. Instead of complaining the people should be thankful for the presence of troops, for they preserve the peace and secure to every man the privilege of depositing his ballot without molestation. The government has the right to employ troops; their employment is for the benefit of the people; no voter is interfered with. The hue and cry is only for political effect.

THE SOUTHERN DILEMMA.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The great desideratum of Southern politics is some scheme that will practically dissolve the old antagonism between the Union and disunion elements, and join the hands of the slave holder and the old slave in unaffected friendliness and confidence. It is virtually conceded that in one case the antagonism cannot be destroyed, and in the other that permanent good feeling cannot be established on the platform enunciated by the ex-Confederates. Experiments in this line have been tried again and again, and while they have been partial or absolute failures as experiments, they have retarded the progress of the South toward prosperity, and have demoralized the agencies that hold for the future the promises of prosperity.

Southern leaders have from the first realized the importance of a harmonizing and unifying influence in the South, but making the mistake common to prejudiced and headstrong men laboring under a feeling of resentment, they have endeavored to force an alliance rather than to cultivate a friendship. They have sought to drive the colored people into the field of their own influence, and have insisted that the terms of union outlined in the amendments to the Constitution could never be accepted. While doing this they have refused to hold parley with the Union element at the North or to treat with the same element at the South. They have refused the proffered friendship of the one, because they believed it insincere, and have rejected all demands made by the other on the assumption that they were necessarily impudent in spirit, humiliating in their condition, and dangerous in their tendencies. They would unite on their own platform or not at all, and the experiment has been tried.

They have destroyed the prestige and strength of the Republican opposition in several States, but they realize that they cannot maintain forever the attitude of an armed camp and advance the interests of their section. They have silenced the opposition, but have not convinced either their adherents or opponents that they have removed a single cause of irritation or made an effective step toward reconciliation. They may censure their opponents for this state of affairs, but this does not remedy the evil, nor does it improve the condition of the country.

The southern leaders feel the necessity for a new departure, but they hesitate to take it. Their loyalty to the South is stronger than their prejudices, but there seems to be no avenue open for such a manifestation of this loyalty as will result in immediate and general benefits. Their desire for the prosperity of their section is now so strong as to enable them to see the mistakes that they have made in their contemptuous treatment of the elements that would have contributed to that prosperity.

They are at the turn of the dilemma. They must accept the conditions of union as offered fifteen years ago, in heart, conscience, and spirit. They know now that their can't no evasions of main issues, and no covert hostility to great principles on their part. The course toward prosperity lies in the broad light of day, and yet southern leaders may follow the old winding ways of Democratic intrigues, simply because their pride will not allow them to accept the leadership of men who have been severe in criticizing their course and their methods.

The leadership that will extricate them must be conciliatory without making other exactions or concessions. It must unite confidence without making promises, and inspire loyalty without exhibiting any disposition to effect compromises. It must be at the same time firm as a rock in tenacity for principle, and yet considerate and charitable in the contemplation of conditions, complications, and circumstances incident to a great struggle for principle. It must be magnanimous without being obsequious, and courageous without being pretentious. It must include the most earnest friendship for the ex-slaves, without any bitterness toward the ex-slaveholders. It must exist in the most enthusiastic espousal of the cause of the Southern Republicans, with no disposition or inclination to be unfair to the Southern conservatives.

Under such leadership it is impossible for the old Unionists and ex-Confederates of the South to join hands without thought of humiliation or reproach. Under such a leadership it is possible for the ex-slaves to exercise all the rights of freemen without exciting the irritation of fanning the prejudice of their old owners.

The hour of a new departure in the South is here. Is there a better man to lead than the one described by Stephen A. Douglas as "the most stalwart of stalwarts, and the most liberal of liberals?" Is there any other man who has demonstrated his capacity to measure both classes without depreciating either, or who has professed and exhibited friendship for the one without exciting the enmity of the other?

General Grant has been cordially received one day by the whites of a Southern city and the next by the colored people, and has borne himself in such a way as to increase the affection of the one class and ingratiate himself in the hearts of the other. Isn't he the man to extricate the South from a dilemma, without surrendering a single cherished principle of the stalwarts of the North?

THE THIRD TERM.

The Opinion in Washington that it is Weakening Daily—The Pierce Opposition that has Upset the plans.

New York Herald.

The third term leaders are in an uncomfortable state of mind just now because of a growing conviction that the ex-president could not be elected, even if he were nominated. The news received here from various quarters is to the effect that the mutiny among the Republican voters in Republican States against the third term machine increases constantly in force and numbers, and that in some localities the local third term managers begin to quail under the pressure of the anti-third term sentiment to such a degree as to make their allegiance to the ex-president doubtful. A delegate may promise to vote "as a unit" for the ex-president at Chicago, and he may mean with all his might to do so, but when he sees that his constituency are more and more bitterly opposed to the third term he necessarily begins to consider his ways. If he were sure that the ex-president could be nominated and elected he would not care a snap of his finger for the opinions of his constituents because his success would protect him. But to go against the will of his people and then be defeated would ruin him at home. Now this is the embarrassing condition which third term delegates here and there in several States privately announce as troubling their minds. They would prefer to be faithful to the third term syndicate if they only dared, but they do not want to defy their people and then be beaten. Washington is so complete a center of political intelligence that whatever changes go on in public opinion anywhere in the country are known here at once, because such changes virtually interest members of congress and others assembled here, who are in constant communication with their homes and mainly on political subjects. It is undoubtedly the opinion of those Republicans here who keep themselves carefully and thoroughly informed that the third term movement was weaker a month ago than it was in December, and that it is much weaker now than it was a month ago.

A shrewd politician, not a member of either house of congress, said to your correspondent this evening: "The ex-President is not going to be nominated, simply because it will be seen by the delegates at Chicago that he can not be elected, and the Republican party when it gets together as a party is not going to defeat itself. The machine works admirably; it never worked so well in all respects, but the Republican voters have got their eyes fixed on it; they are watching it and they mean to smash it. You ought to remember that the Republican party is not like the Democratic party—a body easily moved as a whole. The Republican voters think for themselves; the Republican machine goes along prosperously enough so long as it aims to do the will of the voters, but when it sets itself against them, against their will, they never hesitate to smash it, and you will see it smashed at Chicago. That much I am certain of."

It is as good as spoken already, for wherever it has captured conventions, I mean in Pennsylvania and New York, the voters are already in open and in some places in furious mutiny against it. It is not too much to say that there is hardly a township in Pennsylvania which is not to-day in opposition to Don Cameron and the third term business, and though Cameron says that he has so far received no one formal notice from a delegate that he means to break through the unit rule at Chicago, he may find that formal notice is not necessary, and unless he backs down before the storm in time and abandons the ex-President, which is what I believe he means to do, he may make shipwreck of his own political fortunes. In New York there are two active and extremely prosperous anti-third term Republican organizations in the field, and they are making solid headway all the time. It would not surprise me to see anti-third term meetings held all over the State and very numerous attended within a month. The Republican voters have only just begun to take this matter in hand here. As to Illinois, my information is that the ex-President will not have half the delegation, and it may be much less. There is intense feeling among the Republicans in that State, and it will, I believe, be made manifest before the Chicago convention meets that if the ex-President should be forced on the party it would produce a split and bolt in Illinois which would lose that State to the Republicans.

"The ex-President is strong in Illinois, as he was in New York, only in the Democratic counties, where the Republicans are in a hopeless minority as in New York city and in the Democratic strongholds. In Illinois there he gets solid third term delegations. In the Republican strongholds everywhere he is weak and fails. Now this thing is not going to be overlooked. The men whose votes are to carry New York and Illinois and Pennsylvania for the Republican candidate don't want the ex-President, and they do not mean to let the Democratic counties shove him on to them. No, you may depend on it this third term business is weak, and is going to be weaker all the time."

The shrewd Republican politician whose judgment was thus given is not at all alone in his view. It is the opinion of the men whose means of information are the largest and best, and it may be added that it is a source of great though quiet comfort to eight out of every ten of the Republican members of Congress; for nothing is more certain than that these—most of whom wish to be re-elected—regard the ex-President's nomination as "extra hazardous." The news they get from home does not make them third termers. Oregon, Virginia and Georgia Republicans hold their conventions a week from to-day. They are all Democratic States, and the last two may send third term delegations, though both Sherman and Blaine claim delegates in Georgia. The following week California, South Carolina and Ohio hold their conventions. The important Republican States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey and some others, do not meet until May, and this is regarded here

as undoubtedly a disadvantage to the third termers.

The men were shrewd when they laid their original plan, which was to spring a trap on the Republicans of four great states—Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Illinois—call the conventions in all four early in February, get solid third-term delegations from them all, and, with 200 delegates thus secured, call the battle won with the help of the solid southern Republican delegations which they then counted on. The southern rotten boroughs will cast 259 votes in the convention, and as only 379 votes are necessary to a choice if the third-term plan in the four northern states had not so utterly miscarried they could have spared some southern delegates. But, as matters turned out, Indiana went against the third-term, Illinois refused to hold an early convention, and has become the great battle ground with the third-termers, playing just "now a losing game, and in New York and Pennsylvania, which alone the machine was able to control, the delegations are already split and the Republican voters are in open mutiny against the third-term plot. So far it can't be said that the third-term business has prospered.

GRANT AT CHICAGO AND AT THE POLLS.

New York Sun (Dem.).

Let us take the strength of the third term movement at the outside estimate of its managers and see what the figures indicate. The Grant men claim that the have, up to date, 144 instructed delegates as follows:

Fifty-eight in Pennsylvania, where the State convention adapted the unit rule, and instructed for Grant; seventy in New York, where the convention instructed the delegates to Chicago to support Grant, but did not prescribe the unit rule; sixteen in Texas, where the convention prescribed the unit rule, but did not instruct for any candidate; it is claimed, however, that the delegation is overwhelmingly and notoriously for Grant, so that the enforcement of the unit rule practically gives him the solid vote of the State.

Now, suppose every delegate said to be for Grant proves to be for Grant, that the instructions of the State conventions are held to be binding at Chicago, that the unit rule is observed in every case—in short, that matters go precisely as the third term men hope to have them go; General Grant needs 230 more delegates, for it will require 374 votes to nominate him. His friends claim that Kentucky and Missouri will supply fifty-four additional votes, carrying Grant's actual strength up to 188. In these two States the conventions are to be held to-day. Suppose Kentucky and Missouri meet the expectations of the third termers. That leaves Grant one hundred and seventy-six short of a majority.

Leaving Massachusetts and Illinois out of their calculations, as doubtful, and counting only upon one of the Northern States which have still to choose delegates, the Grant men depend for success upon nine additional Southern States:

New Jersey.....	18
Maryland.....	16
Virginia.....	22
North Carolina.....	20
Georgia.....	22
Alabama.....	20
Louisiana.....	16
Mississippi.....	16
Arkansas.....	12
Tennessee.....	24
Total.....	186
Previously reckoned for Grant.....	188
Grand total.....	374

Necessary to a choice at Chicago..... 374

Success in every part of this programme would certainly make Gen. Grant the Republican candidate for President. We are now giving him the benefit of every possibility. Let us say, then, that he receives the 374 votes as above, and is nominated. How far would his nomination represent the strength of the Republican party throughout the country? To what extent could the party rely upon the men whose voices made him a candidate for votes that would help to elect him in November? These are questions worth considering.

The following table shows the States which are depended upon to nominate Grant, the number of votes which they are respectively entitled in the nominating convention, and the majorities, whether Republican or Democratic, which they gave at the last Presidential election.

No. of dele-	Rep. maj	Dem. maj.
gates.	1876.	1876.
New York.....	70	32,087
New Jersey.....	18	12,446
Pennsylvania.....	58	17,814
Maryland.....	16	10,969
Virginia.....	22	17,068
North Carolina.....	20	7,942
Georgia.....	22	26,772
Alabama.....	20	6,581
Louisiana.....	16	26,429
Mississippi.....	16	32,540
Kentucky.....	24	43,900
Tennessee.....	24	59,418
Missouri.....	61	19,414
Arkansas.....	12	49,953
Texas.....	36	17,394
Total.....	361	518,411
Total Democratic majority in fifteen Grant States.....		530,466

More than half a million Democratic majority in the fifteen States depended upon to give Gen. Grant the Republican nomination for President!

If Gen. Grant loses New Jersey and one or more Southern States, and yet obtains the nomination by gaining the vote of Illinois and Massachusetts, the figures will be changed, but the result remains substantially the same. He would still be nominated by the Republicans in fifteen States, twelve of which can not be relied on to give him a single Electoral vote, and which together gave nearly half a million majority for the Democratic candidate in 1876.

Lifting 1,351 Pounds.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

For some time past Henry Leussing has been practicing at the young men's gymnasium on Fourth street with the hope that he would be able to excel John Cannon's famous hand-lift of 1,320 pounds. Last night his expectation was realized, he having raised 1,351 pounds from the floor without any harness, and solely by the grasp of his hands. This fact, the greatest on record, was witnessed by thirty-six persons, and, in order that there might be no mistake about the matter, the weights were weighed after they were lifted, and the record was as about stated. If any one thinks he can beat Mr. Leussing's lifting, here is an excellent chance to beat the "boss" record.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Collected for This Paper From the Leading Dailies.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1880.

The Democrats still maintain a purpose to prevent any discussion on the Marshall's deficiency bill in the House and the dead-lock of yesterday continues, there is no probability of an agreement being reached to-day.

An intimate friend of Speaker Randall's says there will be important political developments shortly which may result in Randall becoming a prominent Presidential candidate. The intimation is made that Tilden will withdraw and throw his influence in favor of Randall.

A Massachusetts Congressman told your correspondent to-day that he was confident that several districts in his State would send Grant delegates to Chicago. He thinks that Grant will have from eight to twelve of the district delegates.

The Senate by a vote of 38 to 15 adopted Hoar's amendment to the Geneva award bill, excluding the insurance companies from any part of the Geneva award.

It is understood here among Speaker Randall's friends that although he has gone to Philadelphia ostensibly on business, his real destination is New York, where a conference is to be held to-morrow at Grand Park of the friends of Tilden.

Senator Thurman is advised that he will have the united support of the delegation from West Virginia to the Cincinnati convention. He also expects to capture most of the Kentucky delegation.

The supporters of Tilden are much disturbed over the brief abstract of the Journal's interview with ex-Senator Hendricks, telegraphed East last night and which appears in this morning's papers. They regard the declaration that he will not accept the Vice Presidential nomination, as indicating a purpose to make a fight upon Mr. Tilden, and defeat his nomination if possible. The Hendricks men express satisfaction that their favorite has spoken out so frankly, and say it will result in strengthening his candidacy.

Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, has received a telegram from one of the most prominent Republicans in that State, dated last night, saying that of the delegates chosen yesterday, Grant will get 10, Blaine's, and Sherman's 4.

The funeral of the Second Auditor, E. B. French, who died this morning, will take place to-morrow afternoon. His remains will be taken to Maine for interment. He was the oldest officer in the Treasury Department, having been appointed by President Lincoln in 1867.

THE vote on the constitutional amendments teaches several important lessons. The fifth amendment proposed to give the legislature the power to grade fees and salaries according to the population. No State in the Union has suffered as much as Indiana on account of iniquitous fee and salary laws. Men had been permitted to grow rich by a two or four years' occupancy of office. The enormous fees and salaries attached to the offices in some counties made these offices eagerly sought after by corrupt men, and they could afford to buy their way, thus corrupting the whole people. In this county, even, it has been claimed that the election expenses of some candidates have exceeded \$1,500. To afford such an outlay for the mere chance of the office, the fees and perquisites must approach something enormous. Under the Constitution as it stood there was no way to remedy this; the legislature, no matter how good its intentions might be, was powerless. To put the fees low enough for the larger counties would make the emoluments of the offices in the smaller ones, wholly inadequate. To remedy this the fifth amendment was proposed. It was so just, so entirely equitable, so greatly demanded by the exigencies of the case that it was supposed that there would not be a vote against it. It could hardly be conceived that there was in any State of the Union, much less in a State like that Indiana claims to be progressive, any appreciable number of men could be found who would oppose such an amendment. What were the facts? A few weeks before the election we found a party, claiming to be a friend of the people, in favor of economy and reform, arraying itself against the amendment, and when the votes were counted out it was found that 136,175 citizens of the State had voted against it. In other words 136,175 citizens of Indiana declared, by their votes, that they were opposed to any law regulating fees and salaries upon an equitable basis. The ninth amendment proposed to limit the power of cities to create debts. The people of every city in the State had been crying out against the enormous load of municipal debt. Yet 126,353 voters said they wanted no limit to the debt contracting powers. The word White was in the constitution, a relic of the old slavery prejudice, it was a dead letter, directly in opposition to the constitution of the United States, yet in Indiana there were found 138,985 voters who declared against striking it out. No one of the old slaveholding States have clung to the word, but 138,000 Indiana's desired to keep up the old prejudice. And this is a State of free schools.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO MEN LYNCHED.

St. Louis, Mo., April 21.—A Post-Dispatch special from Moberly, Mo., says that last evening a body of masked men, forty in number, rode into the town, and forced admittance to the jail. They then took out of the prison three men, Dick Yancy, Henry Mitchell and Alfred Caisson, who were under charge of having murdered an old man named George Matthews. The news of the arrival of the masked band spread through the town like wildfire, and great excitement prevailed. The men took the prisoners out of jail, mounted them on horses and rode off. The crowd attempted to prevent them, and at one time there was every prospect of a terrible row. The night, however, was dark, and after parleying, the band dashed off with their prisoners.

This morning the bodies of Yancy and Mitchell were discovered suspended to a beam on some trestle work about a mile and a half from the town, where both of the men had been lynched.

Alfred Caisson was captured this morning. After the band had strung him up he made a full confession, and they thought he was not so much implicated as the other two, so they released him. Great excitement prevails at Moberly.

TORN TO PIECES.

St. Louis, April 21.—Dispatches just received say the storm of Sunday was very severe in Morgan county, its track being strewn with demolished houses, barns, and other farm property. The little town of Barnettville was torn nearly to pieces, and several people were killed and wounded.

It is now estimated that in Webster county, of which Marshallfield is the county seat, fully 100 people were killed, and over 200 wounded. Among the killed in the county are John Rose and daughter, Richard Hale, John Carson's wife and two children, and three members of the Scott family. The loss to property in the county is estimated at \$1,000,000.

A TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

Mayfield, Ky., April 21.—Yesterday afternoon W. W. Ezell, of this place, shot and killed Dr. Dalton, of Callaway county. Nine bullets from the shot-gun by Ezell took effect in the neck and breast of the doctor. Three pistols and two open knives were found upon the corpse. The affray is the result of Ezell preventing an elopement of the doctor and Ezell's sister-in-law one year since. The doctor had repeatedly threatened Ezell's life. Ezell surrendered himself to the court under the ostensible plea of justification, but it is feared the shooting is not done.

CONFESSING A MURDER.

Atlanta, Ga., April 21.—J. W. Jolly, brought back from Mississippi on a charge of murdering Miss Norris, in Dekalb county, three years ago, took the officers to the spot where she was buried. The body was found in the surface. Jolly said his brother-in-law, Weaver, attempted rape on Miss Norris, and in the attempt killed her and threatened his life. He now says Weaver did not do it. Jolly is now in jail closely guarded.

LICKING DEMOLISHED.

St. Louis, April 21.—The latest advices from Texas county, Mo., say that the town of Licking was entirely destroyed, excepting three houses, by Sunday night's storm. Three hundred persons are homeless, one life was lost, and seventeen persons were wounded, five of them seriously. The damage fully \$50,000. The tornado did immense injury to all kinds of property in the country.

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.

Tuscola, Ill., April 21.—John Mason, wealthy farmer and country merchant, was called from his bed by a knock at the door. His wife heard a low conversation, followed by a sudden report of a pistol. She sprang out, and her husband was received in her arms, dead. The affair is a great mystery. No trace was left to give any clue to the identity of the bloody assassin or his motive.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Cleveland, O., April 21.—George E. Brown, a clerk, was killed this morning by a stick of timber, from a third story window, striking the back of his head, crushing his skull. The body was found some hours afterward under a pile of debris shoveled out of the window.

THIRTEEN HOUSES BURNED.

Memphis, Tenn., April 22.—A special from Forest City, Ark., says: "A fire broke out in the Planters' Hotel this morning at two o'clock, causing a conflagration in which thirteen houses were destroyed. The hotel is unoccupied, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss on buildings is estimated at \$10,000; damage to the goods of several firms is about \$10,000."

A FRIGHTFUL PLUNGE.

Madison, Ind., April 22.—Graham Ormsby's team became fractious while being driven upon the ferry flat at Wickliff's Landing, on the Kentucky river, yesterday. His mother, sister, and Miss Miller and the horses, were plunged into the river and drowned. The young man, who was on his way to be married, narrowly escaped death.

A \$40,000 BLAZE.

Chicago, April 23.—The alarm this morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the Chicago City Railway company's barns and storehouses, corner of Twenty-third and State streets. The building had a frontage of 150 feet on State street, and of 175 feet on Twenty-third street. The barn consisted of a newly erected brick building. South of it was the old two-story brick, and south of that again the stables. When the fire broke out, 317 horses were in the barn. By hard work every animal was saved, just in the nick of time, for the main building and the old brick were gut-

ted. A large quantity of harness, hay and feed, car furnishings, three new cars, twenty-five old ones, carpets, mats, paints, oils, and wooden seats were burned up.

A drenching rain which fell greatly aided the firemen in fighting the flames and preventing their spreading. The watchman, William Reynolds, says that the fire originated among some loose hay on the first floor, but inquiries were made this morning, and as yet there is no positive proof as to the origin.

Mr. S. B. Cobb, the President, Mr. Holmes, the Superintendent, and Mr. Johnson, the Treasurer of the company, were on hand shortly after the fire broke out and did all they could toward saving the property.

The company estimates its total loss at from \$40,000 to \$45,000, including the building, twenty-eight street cars, four snow plows, two sweepers, one dummy engine 500 tons of baled hay.

DOUBLED HANGING IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 23.—Edward Nugent and Henry J. Redmier were hanged in the city jail yard at three minutes past 8 this morning. Nugent shot his wife on the 20th of August, 1876, while both were under the influence of liquor. Redmier's victim was Franz Vosse, a respectable old builder. The homicide was committed August 19, 1878, and was so utterly wanton and motiveless that the murderer's sanity has been questioned.

Nugent's children and other relatives spent the greater part of the night with him, bidding him good bye about 1 a. m. He laid down at 2 and slept till 5 o'clock, when he dressed and passed some time with Father Burke.

Redmier has shown utter indifference to his fate, protesting that he had not had a fair trial. Within an hour of his death he sent for Nugent's confessor, expressed a desire to become a Catholic, and was baptized in that faith. The death warrants were read in the cells, and the men went to the scaffold at 7:30. Nugent simply said he was at peace with all the world, and he hoped he was ready for heaven. Redmier said: "I have not had a fair trial; my lawyers did not do their duty or I would not be here now." He then stepped directly under the noose.

Nugent assisted in putting the black cap over his own head. Both men died without struggling. Nugent had no pulse after nine minutes, and Redmier's failed at twelve minutes.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 23.—R. Hoyle, the defaulting tax-collector from Georgia, whose case has been before the Superior and Supreme Courts for several weeks, committed suicide in his cell last night by shooting himself in the presence of the guard and Mr. Collier, agent of the State of Georgia. How he procured the weapon is unknown.

SICKENING TRAGEDY.

Walla Walla, W. T., April 23.—Wm. Lishaut and his wife Mari, new settlers, four miles from the Umatilla Agency, were found murdered in bed, their heads chopped to pieces with an ax. Robbery was not the object of the murderers, as all their property remained undisturbed. No clue to the murderers.

A FATAL VOYAGE.

New York, April 23.—The German steamer Ohio, Captain Meyer, which left Bremen April 7, with a full cargo of merchandise and 1,345 passengers and two elephants, arrived at quarantine this morning. Thirteen children died during the passage from general debility.

GRANTED A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

San Francisco, April 23.—The Supreme Court to-day granted Denis Kearney a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before the Superior Court of San Francisco.

A STEAMBOATMAN MURDERED.

Memphis, Tenn., April 23.—Michael Keefe, a steamboatman, was shot and killed last night by Clayton Payne, a jealous concerning a lewd woman was the cause of the shooting. Payne escaped.

A FORGER HANGS HIMSELF.

Boston, Mass., April 23.—Spencer Pettis, the forger, hanged himself in Concord State Prison last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 23.—AT 7:30

this evening Charles De Young, editor of the Chronicle, was shot dead at the office of his paper by I. M. Kallioh, son of Rev. I. S. Kallioh, Mayor of the city. De Young had recently returned from the east, where, it was given out, he had been hunting up testimony as to the antecedents of the elder Kallioh. This testimony was to have been used upon the trial of De Young for the shooting of Kallioh, Sr.

New York, April 24.—A San Francisco special says the killing of Charles De Young by I. M. Kallioh, Jr., in the Chronicle office last night, has produced a sensation there that has rarely been equaled. The young man has been on a debauch for some days past, drinking very heavily, and had made frequent threats of his intention to "fix De Young," but no attention was paid him, as it was simply regarded as the vaporing of a drunken man. His boasting was regarded with mere indifference, from the fact that since the shooting of his father last August he has boasted from time to time that De Young would feel his vengeance. De Young, who heard of this, did not pay the slightest attention to the reports and as he always went armed, possessed undoubted courage, and was unusually quick in his movements, his friends were not at all alarmed for his safety.

One of the immediate causes of the tragedy that started and shocked the city last night is believed to be the recent appearance in this city of a pamphlet entitled the "Only Full Report of the Trial of I. S. Kallioh, on the Charge of Adultery." This pamphlet contained a portrait of Kallioh and the woman with whom he was said to be intimate, and pretended to give a full history of the affair, the doings of his church, Kallioh's pulpit experience, arrest, arraignment, trial and result. Its imprint was "Boston: Ederman & Co., 1877," but it was generally regarded, with how much truth

it is now impossible to say, that its reappearance was due to De Young, who was known to have gone east some time ago to hunt up the facts in the career of Kallioh. The pamphlet was extensively circulated, and the Kallioh party was wrought to quite a state of desperation.

De Young continued his vigorous assaults on Kallioh, and as the time for his trial for the shooting of the Mayor drew near he became more aggressive, and Kallioh's friends became correspondingly exasperated.

STORY OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The political campaign in the summer of 1879 was conducted with unusual virulence. The Workingmen's candidate was the Rev. I. S. Kallioh, who had a somewhat mottled and checkered career in Boston and Kansas. Heading the opposition was Charles De Young, one of the two brothers who edit and own the San Francisco Chronicle.

Friday night, August 22, Kallioh had advertised a mass meeting at the Metropolitan Temple, at which it was given out that he would read an article published five years previous in an obscure paper called the Sun, written by one B. F. Naphthali. This article was a personal attack on the De Youngs and the reputation of their mother, which had provoked a vain attempt to kill Naphthali by the De Youngs at the time. De Young sent word to Kallioh that if he read the article he would be shot on sight. The meeting came off as advertised, except that Kallioh did not read the article, but contented himself with a mere attack on the family record of the De Youngs. He said that he had the article in his pocket, and that it would be published and commented on in a few days. De Young evidently considered the proceedings of the evening as equal provocation to the reading of the article, and acted accordingly.

The following day, which was Saturday, the 23d, Charles De Young drove in a coupe to the side entrance of Metropolitan Temple, and sent a messenger to tell Kallioh that some one wished to see him. As Kallioh came toward the coupe De Young fired twice, and Kallioh fell, shot in the breast and in the thigh. A crowd immediately seized De Young's carriage and upset it. He was kicked and bruised, and would undoubtedly have been stamped to death on the spot had not a large body of police come suddenly to the rescue and hurried him to jail.

The result was, of course, intense excitement on the part of the workingmen, and the calling out of the police and military. The mob was preparing to sack the Chronicle office and lynch the De Youngs, when it was pacified by the announcement that Kallioh was improving, and in no immediate danger. At that time Kallioh's son was prominent as one of the leaders of the mob. He made an incendiary speech at the sand-lots, where he was received with tumultuous cheers. He assailed De Young in terms no less outspoken than those used by his father, and appealed to the crowd, in case De Young should not be legally executed to kill De Young and help the speaker avenge his father. The mob was finally appeased by Kearney and aided by the Gatling guns and military preparations. As Kallioh grew better, the excitement subsided, and when Kallioh was elected and De Young released, the whole affair had almost been forgotten.

Charles De Young, the murdered man, was about 49 years of age, and of Jewish extraction.

THE GALLIOWS.

Newton, N. J., April 24.—Frank Crill was hanged in the jail yard here to-day for the murder of his daughter in Vernon township on the 5th of June last. Only those authorized by law witnessed the execution. Crill requested to see and be allowed to examine the gallows. The Sheriff asked him if he did not think it would have a bad effect upon him, and tend to make his last night more miserable than it otherwise might be. He replied: "No, sir, it will not; I know my own feelings best." He was then brought out of his cell, and he examined the gallows critically. Testing the spring, he remarked: "I think that will work all right, Sheriff." A large crowd gathered about the court house, and made every effort—but all futile—to witness the execution. When the handcuffs were placed on his wrists Crill asked the Sheriff to take them off and warm them, and also to warm the noose.

ANOTHER CYCLONE.

Quincy, Ill., April 24.—A cyclone struck the north line of this (Adams) county last evening, doing great damage along the line. It went from west to east. As far as heard from some twenty houses and barns were demolished. Several persons are reported killed and wounded, but their names have not yet been learned.

Part of the east bound train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, which left Kansas City last night, was wrecked at Kilder by a misplaced switch. The fireman was severely injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

A JUST SENTENCE.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 26.—Judge Pearson this morning sentenced Wm. H. Kemble, Emil J. Petroff, Charles B. Salter, Jesse B. Crawford and Wm. F. Rumberger each to \$1,000 fine and one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The sentences of each also includes solitary and separate confinement at hard labor. The court house and streets adjoining were filled with people. The prisoners upon sentence, were taken to jail to await removal to the penitentiary.

The Judge, before imposing sentence, dwelt upon the enormity of the crime, of corrupt solicitation and its pernicious influence upon the community. He said this species of crime had been a common thing in the Legislature for years, and that the new constitution has stepped in and imposed a legal remedy which the court was compelled to take cognizance of. Petroff and Rumberger were more culpable than any other of the accused, inasmuch as they were members of the Legislature at the time. The court must issue its mandate in accordance with law, whether it was in the case of a man worth millions of dollars, or a beggar in rags who stole a loaf of

bread. Kemble and Rumberger made a few remarks, denying their guilt.

TRAGEDY NEAR BLOOMINGTON.

Bloomington, Ill., April 26.—Gent Hendryx, of Padue township, in a fight this morning, killed James Bailey and fatally injured a man named Stevensur.

THE CYCLONE.

Springfield, Ill., April 26.—Additional details of the cyclone of Saturday night, near Taylorville, continue to be received. Four persons were killed at once; one died to-day, and two others are said to be fatally injured. Thirty-two others are severely but not fatally injured. It is noted that all the killed and injured are beggared with sand and mud, which appears to be burnt on the skin or driven into the surface, so that it is almost impossible to remove it. The faces and limbs of the sufferers are also smeared as if they had been subjected to a sand-blast.

The track of the storm has been traced twelve miles, and shows it was a true cyclone, as everywhere along the edge of the track the tops of the trees on both sides lay toward the center. Many fowls are found wholly denuded of feathers, and their bodies are burned black. All the vegetation and trees in the track are burned black and killed.

LAWLESSNESS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 26.—Information reached this city about 2 o'clock this morning that a serious disturbance took place at the Donk coal mines, near Belleville, Ill., fourteen miles from here, about midnight last night. It appears that the recent introduction of new machinery, by which the number of miners employed was reduced, caused great dissatisfaction among the men, and at the hour named about 400 of them made an unexpected descent on the mines, fired the works, and it is said, killed one of the men in charge. The works and machinery are said to be destroyed. Henry Donk, one of the owners of the mine, resides here, and has called upon Governor Cullom for assistance. Later advices are looked for with much anxiety.

CHILD KICKED TO DEATH.

Madison, Wis., April 26.—Three young men named H. Silvester, Edwin Ahne, and A. B. Halverson, of Stoughton, visited an Indian encampment near McFarland, in this county, yesterday. They were more or less intoxicated and got into a row with the Indians, during which an Indian child, some four years old, was kicked so badly that it died. The young men were arrested, and it is charged that Silvester was the party who did the kicking. He is a saloon keeper at Stoughton, and it is also charged that he sold liquor to the Indians, which of itself is a grave offense, and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A BRUTE JAILED.

Mokena, Will Co., Ill., April 26.—One Phineas Cook, who has a family of a wife and five children, and is, 45 years of age, has been committed to jail in default of bail, on the charge of having outraged the persons of three little girls in this village. He is now in jail at Joliet, and the next grand jury will, no doubt, indict him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

The Queen has accepted the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield as Prime Minister, and has sent a special messenger to Lord Hartington, desiring his attendance at the Castle. This action on the part of Her Majesty confirms the statement in these dispatches yesterday that a very serious objection existed in her mind to having anything to do with Mr. Gladstone in respect to the formation of a new Ministry, and unless Lord Beaconsfield succeeded in inducing her to forgo her settled dislike to Mr. Gladstone either Earl Granville or Lord Hartington would be invited to undertake the task of forming a new cabinet.

It is now understood that the Queen will command Lord Hartington to accept the Premiership, in spite of the dissatisfaction which such a result would be certain to produce among the Liberal leaders, who have decided that Mr. Gladstone, and no other man, should assume the control of the coming government. Fears are entertained that this pronounced difference of opinion between the Queen and the men from whom the subordinate members of the Cabinet must be selected, no matter who is Premier, will attain dimensions which will threaten grave complications.

Her Majesty's messenger, after delivering the summons to Lord Hartington, proceeded to Earl Granville's residence and presented to him another communication from the Queen. The contents of the communication are not known, but it is surmised that it contains an expression of her Majesty's wish that he would attempt to aid Lord Hartington in the task of forming a Cabinet with Mr. Gladstone left out.

Lord Hartington started for Windsor Castle at 1 o'clock.

HARTINGTON DECLINES.

It is understood, on good authority, that Lord Hartington, after consultation with other Liberal leaders, determined not to undertake to form a Government. Representations have been made to Gladstone, which, it is said, will induce him to form a Government if he receives the expected invitation from the Queen.

THE RESULT UNCERTAIN.

6 p. m.—Lord Hartington left Windsor on the 4:15 p. m. train, walking from the Castle to the railway station in a drenching shower. Nothing is known in London of the result of his interview with the Queen.

5:30 p. m.—Earl Granville and Lord Hartington, on their return from Windsor Castle, drove to the residence of Mr. Gladstone, and the three are now in consultation. It is believed Earl Granville conveyed the Queen's request for an interview with Mr. Gladstone.

7 p. m.—Gladstone has gone to Windsor.

PHYSICIANS.

DOCTOR G. W. TAYLOR.

Office up stairs in Southard's building, rear doors north of the post-office. Will attend calls night or day, in city and country; has been over thirty years actively engaged in the practice of medicine; has been successful in treating Chronic Complaints of long standing where other physicians have failed. He invites those suffering from any form of disease to call on him for consultation. Free of Charge. Dr. Taylor will make calls within the city limits for \$1 per visit; in the country 50 cents a mile additional.

EVANS & DEVORE.

OFFICE—West Side Public Square, over Taylor's Store. 1-ly.

H. R. & J. PITCHLYNN.

OFFICE—Corner Vine and Poplar Streets. 46-ly

A. G. PRESTON.

OFFICE in Nelson's block over Darnall's store. Residence opposite the Grand Central Hotel. All calls promptly attended to.

W. DEWITT HILL.

HOMOEOPATH, attends to general practice of medicine, and gives special attention to the treatment of such diseases as are most common in this vicinity. Visits patients at any time, either in the city or country. Those in the Opera House Building, Greencastle, Ind. 2-ly

J. M. KNIGHT, M. D.

OFFICE—West Side Public Square, Greencastle, Indiana. 1-ly.

G. C. SMYTHE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE—On Vine street between Washington and Walnut, one door north of family residence. 2-ly

G. W. BENCE.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office in Williamson's block. Residence with W. S. Mulholl. 2-ly

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ROBERT WRIGHT. JOHN D. REED. Will practice in all the Courts of this State. Prompt attention given to collections and settlement of accounts. Abstracts of title furnished on short notice. All kinds of legal business attended to. Notary public in office at all business hours. Office in Williamson's block. 15-ly

JOHN R. MILLER.

ATTORNEY AND LOAN AGENT. 151-ly

THOMAS HANNA. SILAS A. HAYS. Late of Brown & Hanna. HANNA & HAYS. OFFICE—Room No. 3. Jerome Allen's Block—Brown & Hanna's old office—Greencastle, Indiana. 47-ly

J. BIRCH.

OFFICE, Allen's Block, South Side Public Square. Practices in all the courts. Special attention given to collections. 50-ly

JAMES J. SMITH.

WILLIS G. NEFF. SMILEY & NEFF. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE, upstairs in Allen's Block, South Side Public Square, Greencastle, Ind. Practice in all the courts of the State and solicit business. 48-ly

WM. MCK. MILLIGAN.

Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office with H. H. Mathias over F. A. Hays' store. Houses and lots in Greencastle for rent or sale. Farms for sale. 17-ly

DENTISTS.

Dr. A. T. KEIGHTLY. OFFICE—Hathaway's Block, Greencastle, Ind. Artificial teeth of the best quality inserted by his own patent process. It excels all others for Beauty, Durability, Accuracy and ease of wearing. Natural teeth retained by filling neatly and cheaply. Practical experience of 30 years. Satisfaction given. 10-ly

J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Rooms in Williamson's Block over Jas. Beck's Store, Greencastle, Indiana. 17-ly

W. G. OVERSTREET.

Rooms in Williamson's Block over Jas. Beck's Store, Greencastle, Indiana. 17-ly

Dr. A. C. FRY.

DENTIST. Office, over N. Y. Store, Southwest Corner Square, Greencastle, Ind. Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth. 10-ly

A NEW KIND OF WATCH CASE.

New because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one, old is principle because the first invention was made and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time and worn ever since are nearly as good as new. Read the following which is only one of many hundred your Jeweler can tell of similar ones.

MANFIELD, Pa., May 28th 1878. I have a customer who has worn one of these Patent Cases five years and I knew it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer.

R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler. Remember Jas. Ross's is the only Patent Case made of two plates of solid gold (one outside and one inside) covering every part exposed to wear or sight. The great advantage of these solid plates over electroplated is apparent to everyone. Ross's is the only patent Case with which there is given a written warrant, of which the following is a facsimile:

See that you get the guarantee with each case. Ask your Jeweler for Catalogue.

Opium and Morphine Habit

and DRUNKENNESS absolutely and speedily cured. Painless! No publicity the worst cases of drunkenness cured in 10 to 15 days. Send stamp for particulars, to J. S. CARLTON, 202 S. Clark St., Chicago.

See that you get the guarantee with each case. Ask your Jeweler for Catalogue.

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See that you get the guarantee with each case. Ask your Jeweler for Catalogue.

HARRIS & CO., MILLERS, GREENCASTLE, IND.

We have just re-built our mill, and have in a new machinery in use. We will do all kinds of custom work, and keep a heat four to the market for the best quality. All work guaranteed satisfactorily.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

A. J. BURK, Indiana St., opposite Black's heavy stable, Harness, Collars, BRIDLES, WHIPS, COMBS, HALTERS, and BRUSHES. REPAIRING done Neatly and Cheap. ALL WORK WARRANTED!

UNCLE SAM'S HARNESS OIL. Always on hand 49 3/4

BRAD. CAKES, ROLLS, PIES &c.

The Greencastle Banner.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Greencastle, Indiana.
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

Entered at the postoffice at Greencastle, Ind., as second-class matter.

If this paper should fall into the hands of persons who are not subscribers, they are respectfully requested to subscribe at once. \$1.50 for one year; 75 cents for six months; 15 cents for one month. It is the constant endeavor of the BANNER to furnish the people with the most useful intelligence and to direct them in the safest political paths. No advertisements can circulate so better or more reliable political document.

Let the Facts Answer.

The best answer to the Democratic falsehoods about the extravagance of the city government, high salaries and increased taxation, is the facts.

The tax levies since 1872 have been as follows:

	poll.	\$1.00.	\$1.00.
1873 on each \$100 value.	85	1.00	1.00
1874 " " "	85	1.00	1.00
1875 " " "	1.15	1.50	1.50
1876 " " "	1.00	1.00	1.00
1877 " " "	1.00	1.00	1.00
1878 " " "	85	1.00	1.00
1879 " " "	70	1.00	1.00

During 1874 the great fire occurred, followed by other disastrous conflagrations, involving unusual expenditures by the city, and the necessity of creating and maintaining a fire department in response to the popular demand. At the same time real estate has been purchased, splendid school houses erected, and nearly twenty miles of macadamized streets built, while the rate of taxation has been steadily reduced as shown above. We have something of value to show for every dollar of money expended. What a contrast to the county government, which during the same time has collected a million dollars, and has nothing to show for it except the \$40,000 jail, three shabby bridges, a new roof on the Court House, a board fence around the Court House lot, and that never-to-be-forgotten outhouse which is a stench in the nostrils of the city!

During the same time the salaries of city officials have been reduced as follows:

Mayor, from.....	\$ 600 to \$500.
Clerk, " " " " "	1,200 to 400.
Civil Engineer, from...	600 to 150.
Marshal, from.....	750 to 500.
Total reduction.....	\$1,000.

Meantime what sort of showing can the Democratic county officers make on the salary question? Instead of a reduction, they have labored successfully with the Legislature to have their salaries increased, and until they have become so strong financially that they have erected a ring around the Court House within whose charmed precincts no other Democrat is allowed to enter until he has bowed the knee to Baal.

These are facts which no informed person will dispute. After considering them the intelligent reader will conclude that not only should the city government be continued in the same careful, economical hands, but that it would be a great relief to the people, financially as well in other respects, if the Republican party were placed in charge of county affairs.

The Voorhees' exodus committee has not been without its results. Such an impression has been made on even the mind of Senator Voorhees that he is now, wonderful as it may seem, seeking to become a champion of the colored race, and was among the first to denounce the outrage on Cadet Whittaker. Light is really breaking through the thick walls of the Senator's cranium and his conscience is at last awakened. If he will now only extend a helping hand to the exodusters, and speak encouraging words to them as they are trying to escape from the barbarism of the South, he will make some atonement for his former misdeeds, and may end in becoming as good a Republican as any of us, if that is possible.

The emigration to the United States, lately, is unprecedented. From Bremen alone, 5,800 persons left for our country. Large numbers are arriving from all European countries, and if the present rate continues, it is estimated that no less than 400,000 foreigners will come to our shores during the year. Nineteen hundred arrived at Baltimore Sunday, and started west in the afternoon. We presume that Voorhees is on the borders of Indiana and drove them back with a club.

Coburn is not a salary-grabber.

It looks as though the Republicans of Greencastle had spent their force on the primary instead of waiting for the regular election which occurs next Tuesday, and that the latter is to be allowed to go by default. With the right sort of work the city is Republican by three hundred majority, but unless our people arouse from the lethargy which is now upon them there is danger that our ticket will be beaten. This is the year of all others when a determined and united effort should be made by Republicans. As little streams make the mighty ocean, so municipal elections will affect the grand result in November. The opposition is making a quiet canvass, but it is exceedingly active. Nothing is being left untold that will tend in the slightest degree to put the city in the hands of the Democracy. As usual the independent dodge is being resorted to; an effort is being made to capture the Blue Ribbon vote; falsehoods without the shadow of foundation are being retailed against the city government; delusive promises of reform are being made where no reform is possible, because there is nothing to reform; personal appeals are being made for Republicans to lay aside politics, although their doing so would hand the city over to the Democracy. In only one way can all these various efforts be successfully met, and that is by immediate and continuous work until the last ballot is in on election day. No time is to be lost. Let every Republican constitute himself a committee of one to see that every Republican of his acquaintance votes a straight ticket.

The Democratic treasurer of Morgan County, who has held the office two years, positively refuses to surrender the office to his Republican successor, who has been duly elected and qualified. No question is raised as to the legality of the election or anything of the kind; the Democrat simply refuses to surrender the office. Legal measures are being taken to force him out. He is a good representative of a party which proposes to override all law.

The defection of T. J. Williams, Democratic Trustee of the Democratic township of Jackson, for \$1,008, is a fact which the sovereigns of that locality can understand and appreciate. The number of Democratic officials in this county who have defaulted in recent years is startling, and ought to prove to the voters that it is high time a change was being made. Business is business.

No man who cares any thing for the Republican party will allow himself to be used as a means of defeating it at next Tuesday's election. If the Democrats must have candidates they should be compelled to choose them from their own party. A Republican elected by Democrats is apt to find himself on the road into the Democratic party.

The Greenbackers are threatening to nominate Prof. Ridpath for Governor by acclamation. They might as well do it that way as any other. We presume that the Professor has too high a regard for his own reputation and Republican principles to lend himself to any such scheme to insure the success of the Democracy.

A soldier is needed at the head of the Republican ticket this year as a vindication of the cause for which they fought. And soldiers are needed all the way down the line. The "boys in blue" must not be left back in the rear while "graybacks" are being shoved to the front by the Democracy.

L. D. Hays has sold the Attica Ledger to Harry Martin, and retires. We trust that he will soon have the editorial harness on again. He is against Grant, but we can forgive him for that since he is sound in every other respect.

We are surprised to see so many of our county exchanges quoting from the Indianapolis News and People as though they were Republican journals. That idea is a delusion and a snare. Figs are not gathered from rag weeds.

It is reported that the yellow fever has broken out in New Orleans. Many people are leaving both that city and Memphis for the North. Turn them over to Voorhees.

It is believed that the Court House Ring is carrying double. Some of the candidates who think they are on the Ring slate will find that they have been traded off when the sun goes down to-morrow afternoon.

W. J. Williams, of Vincennes, is developing strength as a candidate for State Treasurer. He is a first-class man and sound Republican.

A Democrat is a Democrat, although he may wear an "independent" disguise in the hope of being elected to a city office.

A sober second thought of the people finds expression in the numerous favorable notices of Gen. Coburn which we copy elsewhere.

The chief end of some so-called Republican newspapers seems to be to repeat Democratic lies about Gen. Grant.

Rol. Ridpath might with great propriety quote St. Matthew IV.—10 to the Greenbackers.

Gen. Grant is now at his home in Galena, Illinois.

Both the elements and politics promise to be stormy this year.

Next Tuesday is election day.

Coburn Echoes.

Crawfordsville Journal.

Gen. Coburn is gaining strength day by day, and it is becoming more apparent that he is the proper man to nominate for Governor. He is a gentleman upon whom the Republicans of every section of the state could cheerfully and enthusiastically unite. There is not a more deserving man to be found, and if modest worth is to be placed to ones credit, Gen. Coburn certainly merits it. The editor of the Journal has received a private letter from a friend in Parke county who served two years in Gen. Coburn's brigade and was with him in Libby prison. He says: "If there is a square man in the United States John Coburn is that man. I am doing all I can for him. A great many soldiers of my regiment are in Vigo, Clay, Vermilion, Sullivan and Greene, and I do not know of one who is not eager to see him nominated."

Richmond Palladium.

General John Coburn is not laboring to get up a boom for Governor, nor does he sustain a literary bureau, but among the solid thinking Republicans of Indiana he is fast coming to the front as a desirable candidate. General Coburn has an excellent military record, and is a general favorite among the soldiers, while his course in Congress is one of which any man might be proud. It is not forgotten how earnestly he fought the back pay inquiry and all other steals of that kind. He is an earnest, able and honest man, a sound Republican, and would undoubtedly lead the party to victory if any man in the State can.

Greensburg Standard.

Without any disparagement to the claims or merits of either of the gentlemen previously named, the Standard has this to say: We know John Coburn, and know he is the sort of man Indiana ought to call to the Governorship; brave, patriotic, honest, and qualified; a genial, whole-souled gentleman—who, on taking the Executive chair, would supplant boorishness by culture, and redact credit upon the State.

Sullivan Union.

The tide has set in for Gen. Coburn to be the Republican candidate for Governor. From every portion of the State come reports of his growing popularity with the masses of the Republican party. It is believed by many that he is just the man to heal the differences in the party, and his nomination would insure an earnest canvass being made, and undoubtedly the triumph of the party in the State.

Shelbyville Republican.

Gen. John Coburn has commenced his canvass for the Republican nomination for Governor of this State. Gen. Coburn will find hosts of friends wherever he goes. His record, both military and political, is without a stain. An able, honest, upright man, he would make a popular candidate and a good Governor.

Martinsville Republican.

Since the declination of Gen. Hunter, Gen. Coburn is coming to the front all over the State, as the coming man for Governor. It is quite a while until the convention, and the people have hardly begun to think seriously of the matter yet. When they do we should not be surprised if Coburn booms ahead. We are certain he has the elements of a strong candidate and a good Governor.

Rockville Republican.

The friends of General Coburn seem, of late, to have aroused from their slumbers and gone to work for his nomination. We wonder that they have so long delayed their efforts.—General Coburn is, indeed, a most deserving man, and if elected to the office of Governor would fill it with honor to himself and the State.

Worthington Times.

General Coburn is being talked of as a candidate for governor, by his friends. He is a good man and would make a good governor. He has a good war record, and a clean congressional record.

The stalwarts here are all for Gen. Coburn to be the nominee for Governor. I have talked with Republicans from all parts of the county this week, and the one sentiment is to have Coburn.

Rising Sun Record.

The declination of Gen. Hunter has brought Gen. John Coburn forward more prominently as a candidate for Governor.

Cambridge Tribune.

Republicans in this part of the State would like an opportunity to vote for John Coburn for Governor.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Some of the so called foremost physicians are too much disposed to experiment on other people. Better try their experiments on themselves.

Grant at New Orleans.

From the Southwestern (New Orleans) Christian Advocate.

The enthusiasm of the colored people over Gen. Grant has no bounds. At Morgan City, as he was going from the steamship to the cars, one old colored woman followed and cried out: "Mr. Grant, Mr. Grant, for God's sake shake hands with me," and when her wish was granted her joy was unbounded. As he was going to the ferry at Algiers, another old colored woman made her way to him and followed behind him, and slapping him on the shoulder over and over again, cried out, "Dis am he—dis am the General—dis am Gen. Grant—God bless him." Another one, while the General was making his way through the crowd into Wesley Chapel, made out to touch the skirt of his coat, and said: "Dis am Jesus, I hab touched de hem ob his garment." And a moment after, another, who was asked not to crowd the General, said: "Ise bound to touch him, if I dies next minute." One enthusiastic colored brother put his arm around him and shouted: "Thank the Lord, I've got my arm around him." The excitement extended to the children. In one of Mrs. Hartzell's girls' mission schools the excitement became so intense on the day Gen. Grant was expected to arrive in the city, that the teacher was compelled, as a matter of discipline, to adopt some means of keeping the more restless ones still. A separate bench was set apart for those who had the "Grant fever," as the teacher called the excitement. This held in check some, but others held up their hands and said they had the Grant fever, too, and wanted to go on that bench.

The reception accorded Gen. Grant by the old Union people of the city was cordial in the extreme. While the extreme Southern people as a mass did not turn out to see him, still there were enough of all classes in various ways took part in the reception to indicate a great deal. Whether Gen. Grant remains in private life or is again called to the Presidency, we are satisfied that his visit to New Orleans and the South will do much to mollify Southern prejudice against him, and thereby go far toward increasing the good feeling between the North and South.

Grant.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Advices from Indiana politicians who are in a condition to know whereof they speak, give assurance that Grant will get the votes of a majority of the delegates from the State in the Chicago Convention. A few months ago there was a strong opposition to Grant in Indiana, but it has been rapidly disappearing.

Illinois is only commencing to make herself heard from on the Presidential question. A number of counties instructed for Grant Saturday, and during the coming week a very large portion of the State which has thus far been silent will do the same thing. We venture to say that the Blaine movement will sing mightily small in Illinois from now until the 19th of May.

Some of the anti-Grant men claim that the South should have no voice in the nomination of a President because there are no certain Republican States in that section. Starting thus, they declare that Gen. Grant should not be nominated, because he will receive the great bulk of the Southern vote at Chicago. But these brilliant statesmen either forget or ignore the fact that the will also receive the great bulk of the Northern vote in the National Convention. We commend the following figures to the consideration of those who claim that the candidate who receives the largest number of votes from the Northern States should be nominated: Of the 406 delegates already chosen, 236 represent Northern States whose Electoral votes will be necessary to elect a Republican President. Gen. Grant has 136 of these delegates. Mr. Blaine 80, Mr. Edmunds 40, and Mr. Sherman 10. Thus it appears that, so far as heard from, the North gives Gen. Grant nearly twice as many votes as Mr. Blaine, nearly four times as many as Mr. Edmunds, and nearly fourteen times as many as Mr. Sherman. Let the Blaine Literary Bureau wrestle with these solemn facts.

More Indiana Yazoolism.

OXFORD, O., April 23.—Reports of a cold blooded murder at Mixerville, Ind., a small town west of Oxford, reached here this evening. So far as the Gazette correspondent can ascertain, the facts are substantially as follows: A colored man, whose last name could not be ascertained, was returning home from work, when he was met by two white men, Warren Roberts and William Birch. Roberts made some insolent remarks in regard to Julius being rather proud for a "nigger." Julius replied that the road was a free one, when Robert deliberately drew his revolver and shot him twice. One ball entered on the right side and the other on the left, a little below the heart. At last accounts the colored man was dying. He has always been considered a reliable and trustworthy man. Roberts is not under arrest as yet, but the public sentiment is very bitter against him.

The Irish Republicans.

Chicago Letter to the Indianapolis Journal.

I have been trying for two or three days to get at the true inwardness of the movement which will culminate in the holding of a National convention of Irish Republicans at Indianapolis or Cincinnati the coming summer. It originated in this city more than a year ago. In the distribution of patronage the Democratic ring of successful wireworkers, with Mayor Harrison at the head, ignored the Irish entirely. "We are sure of the Irish, anyhow, so what is the use of honeying them? We will keep everything to ourselves. That was the way they argued, and the plan having worked so often, they thought they could keep it up always. The treatment was resented by the powerful leaders of the Irish element, and the consequence was open rebellion and a serious defection from the ranks of the party. A. L. Morrison, I. T. Nolan and others opened up correspondence with representative Irishmen in different sections of the country, and learned, somewhat to their surprise, that the Celtic voters everywhere were growing restive under the arrogant dictation of their Democratic lords and masters, and that they were only awaiting organized leadership to be in large numbers. Their natural affiliations were with the Democratic party, but when it came to such a pass that they were to be regarded as the special property of the party, they considered it time to assert their independence, which they proceeded to do. This National convention, which is to be preceded by State conventions, will consider the interests of the Irish voters in particular, and the welfare of the country in general. When the leaders

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MANUFACTURES THEIR

Men's, Youths', Boys' & Children's

CLOTHING,

And retail direct to the consumer, saving them the

Middle Man's Profit.

There certainly never was a time when we felt more like letting ourselves out in doing a good thing than this Spring. With our ample means at hand, we have let ourselves out to such an extent that it will astonish the most learned visitor, when he comes into our house and finds himself surrounded with

MOUNTAIN STACKS
OF
CLOTHING

And all of our Manufacture, and of
The Leading Styles of the Season.

And all who are in want of

CLOTHING
AND
Gent's Furnishings

Should not fail to examine our stock before spending one dollar elsewhere, and be satisfied we are saving them one profit

WHEN CLOTHING STORE.

Owen, Pixley & Co., Props.

12 3m

BARGAINS

In DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, TABLE and TOWEL LINENS, MILLINERY, NOTIONS, and LADIES' FANCY and FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT

LANGDON'S FANCY BAZAR.

HOSIERY A SPECIALTY.

Headquarters for LADIES' KID GLOVES, LACE MITS, &c.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

Everybody invited to call and examine at No. 6, South Side Public Square, Greencastle, Indiana.

18-1y

D. LANGDON.

WOOL! WOOL!

GREENCASTLE WOOLEN MILLS

Will pay the highest market price in cash for wool. We will exchange our goods for wool at lower prices in proportion to wool than we have been able to do for many years past. We manufacture our goods from

PURE WOOL

Guarantee Satisfaction.

In addition to our own manufactured goods we keep a full line of

COTTON GOODS.

Let us see your wool and we will buy it.

BIRCH & BROTHER.

Greencastle, Ind., April 27, 1880.

18-2m.

come to consult together they will discover that they have been tricked and betrayed by the Democrats for years.

matson's Bureau. Bloomington Telephone. matson, of Greencastle, has started a circular bureau, and is sending to each individual delegate a printed circular with the why's and wherefore's he should be their Congressman. He might just as well save his money as far as Monroe county is concerned.

Ben. Hill declares that "small jealousies, little spite, and disgraceful jobs are destroying the energies of the Democratic party."

The last Democratic President, James Buchanan, during a time of profound peace, doubled the National debt. In 1836 it was \$31,972,537, and in 1860 it was \$64,842,287. At the same time he borrowed money at from 12 to 18 per cent interest to pay the running expenses of the Government.

B. F. Hays & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS

Ready-Made Clothing
The CELEBRATED 'STAR SHIRT',
HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS,
Neck Wear, Linen and Paper Collars.
Laundry Agents.

Collars and Cuffs sent every Tuesday and returned on Saturday.

No. 8 Washington St.

GREENCASTLE

IND

WALL PAPER

AND

WINDOW SHADES

—A—

ALIEN'S DRUG STORE.

ALL GRADES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Those who expect to do painting this Spring will save money by buying their

LEADS, OILS, VARNISH,
and Brushes, of

C. W. LANDES & CO.

We warrant our goods of the purest quality and at lowest
CASH PRICES.

Do not fail to call before purchasing

37-ly.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.
GOING NORTH.
2:17 P. M. EXPRESS.
2:30 P. M. Accommodation.
3:45 P. M. ARRIVALS.
New Albany 10 A. M.
La Fayette 2 A. M., 1:40 P. M.

Vandalia Time.

GOING EAST.
2:30 A. M. Pacific Exp., 12:15 A. M.
T. H. Accom., 8:30 A. M. & 1:15 P. M.
Day Express, 4:20 P. M. & 8:00 P. M.
Accommodation, 5:00 P. M. & 11:00 P. M.
Daily.

The Greencastle Banner.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

The largest, best and most complete styles of parlor furniture, bedroom sets, dining and kitchen furniture, beautiful pictures and frames, from the plain to the finest mouldings, ever offered in Putnam county, can be found at Messrs. Kimble & Son's, in Hathaway's Block. For the holidays of '79 beautify your homes. 47-ly.

Announcement.

Ed. BANNER.—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of City Treasurer. DAN. LANGDON.

Circuit Court convened Monday.

No show will thrive that does not advertise.

T. J. Bassett is finishing his house on Anderson Street.

Mrs. J. B. DeMotte, of Catlin, Parke county, is visiting here.

Mrs. A. M. Puett has moved into a house on south Jackson street.

Miss Eva Hufford, of Avon, visited Miss Susie Hopwood, Tuesday.

Burglars tried J. A. Crose's residence Sunday night, but failed to get in.

Wool is now bringing 38 cents. It is expected to range from 35 to 40 cents.

Phil Albaugh's horse and delivery wagon ran away Tuesday. No damage.

Daniel Cahill, of Indianapolis, is spending a few days at his home in this city.

Miss Sallie Morgan, of Terre Haute, is in town, the guest of Miss Ida Hathaway.

Miss Ida Pagin, of South Bend, has been visiting Miss Emma Price this week.

Mrs. Martha Nebeker, of Battle Ground, was in the city a few hours Tuesday.

Dr. Wiley suggests that the city fathers stock the pond by the engine house with fish.

Ben. M. Nicholson, of Fillmore, was visiting friends in the city Tuesday and Wednesday.

Few cities in the country can boast of as good and as economical government as Greencastle.

Thomas Hanna speaks at Bloomington next Saturday night, and at Indianapolis Monday night.

Look out for a flow of whisky and blood to-morrow; it is the occasion of the Democratic county primary.

Oh, that dear little foot
I shall never forget.
And those neat little gaiters,
I think of them yet!

How I gazed on that foot,
As it tapped on the floor,
And the gaiters I knew,
Came from

P. R. CHRISTIE.
East Washington Street, North Side.
47

Putnam county sent five persons to the State Insane Asylum last year, and three were dismissed.

The organist of College Avenue Church has resigned his position, for reason of a lack of compensation.

A show case in Brattin's was knocked over Tuesday, breaking it to pieces, and doing damage to the goods therein.

J. W. McCleave, of Lawrenceville, Illinois, was here Monday and Tuesday, visiting friends and hearing Cook.

C. J. Kimble went to Iowa yesterday to visit relatives. His wife has been there all winter, and will return with him.

Joseph Cook devotes six hours per day to study, whether traveling or not, and always "keeps ahead of his timetable."

The merchants and business men of La Fayette hold a trade convention there the 5th and 6th of May, and several of our business men will attend.

Hon. I. N. Davis was in town Monday looking after census enumerators. He is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. From here he went to Brazil.

Miss Nellie Robinson met with a severe accident last week in jumping off a porch, spraining her ankle so that she was compelled to use crutches for several days.

C. W. Talburt has been in town this week. He finds it hard to resist the pressure being made to induce him to return here. It is hard to get weaned from Greencastle.

Mrs. Jennie F. Willing and Miss Dora Schoonmaker will deliver addresses Wednesday evening at the Missionary Meeting in College Avenue church, to which all are invited.

John Hanna will address the citizens of Greencastle at Brown's Hall Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Come out, everybody. The Mozart Club will furnish the music.

Rev. W. Prettyman, of Lafayette, formerly a missionary to Bulgaria, and during the war actively connected with the sanitary enterprise, has been in town several days the guest of his old friend, Col. Bosson.

Complaint is made to this office of young people—white—going to Bethel Chapel, the colored church, on Sunday nights, for the purpose of "having a good time," and their conduct is described as disgraceful in the extreme, not to say annoying to the worshippers. A policeman could do much to quiet them, and it is suggested that one be in attendance there next Sunday night.

Dr. Bence has broken ground on the east half of the old Putnam House lot for a brick residence and office.

Maj. Birch has a lame foot, the result of an unusual fall by which he came near losing his life during a storm a few nights since. Heroic remedies were administered and he is expected to soon be himself again.

Miss Helen Mar White, who has recently become famous as a reader, will appear at Meharry Hall to-morrow evening. She comes heralded as a lady of unusual talent and beauty, and wears only her hair low.

W. McK. Milligan requests us to say that the use of his name on the Democratic city ticket for Clerk is unauthorized by him, and without his knowledge. He is a Republican, and desires to stand or fall with his ticket.

David Sublett, an old settler of this county, died Saturday evening of heart disease, aged 73 years. He had the misfortune during life to have three sons-in-law, two sons and one daughter killed. He was respected by all who knew him.

Lightning struck a house on Badger row Saturday morning, running down the stove pipe and killing a dog under the stove. A woman sitting near by at a sewing machine, felt the shock, but will live long to remember her narrow escape.

The trestle work on the I. & St. L. between Oakalla and Lena, 500 feet long, washed out and fell Saturday morning just after a heavy freight train passed over it. Travel was retarded somewhat, as all had to be transferred, but a large force of men soon had it in good order.

Just glance at the figures for advertising in the great dailies. New York Herald, one column for one year, from \$39,733 to \$248,000; Chicago Tribune, \$26,000; New York Daily Tribune, from \$27,000 to \$86,000, and these papers are crowded for advertising because it pays the advertiser.

The Irish National Land League of Dublin, Ireland, has acknowledged receipt of \$300 sent by the Putnam County Relief Society, through Frank Cannon. There are yet \$133 on hand which will be remitted next week. Several townships have not yet reported, and if they have anything on hand, a report is asked for at once, before the next amount is sent over.

The BANNER does not propose to criticize the action of the Faculty of Asbury University for shutting up the hall of the Philomatheans, the ladies' literary society; it was probably a necessary discipline. But why are not the male societies disciplined in the same way? Reports reach up of rows in the latter in which the clothing is torn from the persons of members. We believe that the girls in their troubles have never gone so far as this. Why, then, this discrimination against them?

Tuesday afternoon, Herbert Gifford, son of Nelson Gifford, was driving a lively rig with J. J. Seward of the senior class, when their horse took fright at a passing farm wagon on Indiana street, running into the wagon and throwing Gifford out on the sidewalk. Seward jumped out, escaping with minor injuries, but Gifford received a severe bruise on the right side of his face and neck, and remained unconscious for quite a while. He was taken to his room at the Grand Central, where his wounds were dressed, and he will be out in a few days.

Marshal Donohue went to Indianapolis Sunday to arrest a boy named Charles Rudisill, of that city, for stealing 115 pounds of new brass from the nail works, and selling it. A young boy named Finn, living in the north end of this city, was with him, and was arrested by the officers there on another charge. Rudisill was brought down and put in jail, and Finn will follow as soon as they get through with him at Indianapolis. He had just been liberated from a two years' term in the penitentiary, and is likely to return. While there he was one of the most hardened criminals.

The Putnam County Bible Society had a meeting at Locust street church Sunday night, and addresses were made by various friends. A statement was read of its financial condition, which shows it to be out of debt, with a large quantity of Bibles on hand. The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing term of an indefinite length of time: J. R. M. Allen, president; J. A. Crose, treasurer; J. S. McClary, secretary; C. W. Landes, depository. The stock on hand at present will be disposed of before another is purchased, and any one not able to buy who is needing copies, will be provided free of charge.

Rev. I. W. Joyce goes to Cincinnati Friday morning of this week to attend the session of General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He will be absent one month. The following ministers will preach in College Avenue Church during his absence: May 2d—Rev. O. H. Smith, Rev. Lewis Roberts, May 9—Rev. W. R. Mickels, May 16—Quarterly meeting—Rev. S. P. Colvin, May 23—No morning service on account of dedication of the new Presbyterian church, but Prof. McNutt will preach in the evening, May 30—Rev. I. N. Beard, Col. A. J. Neff will have charge of Dr. Joyce's Bible class. Class-meetings will be held as usual, and the prayer-meetings will be conducted by different ones appointed by the pastor.



Your Watch!

If not in perfect order needs skill and experience to put in good repair and perfect running order.

I can now conscientiously say that we do first-class work, as I have recently secured the services of a very fine workman, of TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE to take charge of my repairing department, a man who can not only repair a watch in the best manner, but can manufacture a watch complete. With additional machinery and materials, I can say, in all candor, that my facilities for making and repairing anything in the Watch, Clock, Jewelry, Silverware or Spectacle line cannot be excelled in the State.

ALL REPAIRING STRICTLY CASH ON DELIVERY.

A. R. BRATTIN.

Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Greencastle, Ind.

"Methods of Teaching Country Schools."

This elegant little volume of 230 pages, written by G. Dallas Lind and published by J. E. Sherrill at Danville, is a work of unusual merit. The author is not only thoroughly acquainted with his subject, but knows how to teach, and has the faculty of imparting that knowledge to others in a clear, concise and entertaining manner. It is not a dry, mechanical sort of work by any means, and the intelligent teacher who begins the first page will be loth to lay it aside until the last page is reached. Mr. Lind's methods are all good, and are adapted to city schools as well as to those in the country. We know of no one thing that would do more to improve our public schools than the circulation of this book. Send \$1.25 to Mr. Sherrill and he will mail you a copy.

The dollar course of lectures, organized and directed by Prof. John DeMotte, closed with the lecture of Joseph Cook Monday evening. It included seven first-class entertainments, and paid expenses. It was the best thing ever undertaken in the way of a lecture course. Prof. DeMotte has hit the right method to popularize lectures and readings, except that he can not again attempt to give so much for such a small amount of money. He extended his course to the principal cities of the State, and his experience, together with that of his lectures, shows that in appreciation of mental entertainments, as shown in attendance on and appreciation of the lectures, they stand as follows: Greencastle, first; Terre Haute, second; Indianapolis, third; Lafayette, fourth; Crawfordsville, fifth; Bloomington, sixth. Greencastle is undoubtedly the Athens of Indiana, if judged by this standard, and we know of no better.

Thursday night Nelson Gifford made another attempt at suicide. He purchased a half-ounce of laudanum at a drug store and took it about dark, going to sleep in the Jones House stable, where he keeps his horse and fish wagon. Failing to come home, his wife's sons began to search for him, and went the first thing to the stable, and found him about half past nine in a deadly stupor. He was taken to the engine house, and Dr. Smythe hastily called, who relieved his stomach of the deadly drug. Gifford, still in a stupor, was placed astride of a plank, and walked up and down in front of the house for several hours. Hot coffee was given in unlimited quantity, and by two o'clock he had so far recovered as to be able to walk and converse. The exercise was kept up till five o'clock, Friday morning, when he was permitted to go to rest and sleep in the Jones House stable, being refused admittance to the house, Frank Swope, his step-son, giving him attention. About seven he was left alone for a few moments, and improved his time by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife which had not been taken from him. The larynx and the anterior jugular vein were completely severed, and the anterior wall of the esophagus and the external coat of the carotid arteries were cut, the knife being too dull to complete the job. He was placed on a board and carried to the engine house, where Dr. Smyth, Ellis and Scott were summoned, who pronounced the wound not immediately fatal as the large blood-vessels were not touched. The wound was sewed up, leaving a hole in the neck for taking nutriment and respiration, as his windpipe was severed. He was taken to the Central House, and put in care of experienced nurses, and under skillful treatment is able to be fed with a stomach pump inserted in the aperture. He is hard to kill.

FRANK A. HAYS,

OF THE

Trade Emporium!

Has just received, and now has on exhibition the largest stock of goods ever brought to this county, all of which he is selling at such low prices as to defy competition. Before you purchase elsewhere, call and examine his

FASHIONABLE & EXTENSIVE

SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

SILK AND SATINS;

Brocades and Cashmeres, Pekin Stripes,

Fringes in all Colors and Novelty Buttons to match,

And the most complete stock of

LADIES' SILK AND FINE LACE TIES,

Fichus, and Every Variety of Wearing Apparel

Manufactured.

FRANK A. HAYS.

tf 14

D. Langdon puts his sign up in the BANNER this week. Read it.

Helen Mar White.

This young, beautiful and brilliant elocutionist will appear at Meharry Hall to-morrow evening. The Boston Post says that she is graceful in posture, eloquent in voice, quick in perception, unexcelled in mimicry, strongly emotional, and with these is combined a charm of face which all concede to render her and her entertainments attractive and popular.

Gents, don't fail to call and examine those handsome goat ties at Neff's, cheap for cash. 18-2w.

Card from Board of Health.

GREENCASTE, April 28, 1880.

The Board of Health since its last report has been on the lookout for scarlet fever, but as yet has not been able to find any case or cases of the disease in our city, the Star to the contrary notwithstanding. BOARD OF HEALTH.

A big lot of 25 cent slippers just arrived at Neff's. 18-2w.

More low cut shoes for Gents at Neff's. Button Calfs, Button Calfs cloth quarter, and French goat ties in endless styles. 18-2w.

Do not forget that the old reliable Adams Express Company will continue to do business as heretofore, to all points East, West and South, and more especially on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road. A. R. BRATTIN, Agent. Greencastle, April 19.

We keep the best line of Men's Custom-made Boots and Shoes that are kept in the city and warrant every pair. 16tf FRANK A. HAYS.

It's no use talking. Burnett has the largest and finest stock of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Greencastle. Go and see for yourself. 4w16.

No extra expense to sell Clothing at the Trade Emporium. We can save you 20 per cent. over exclusive clothing houses. FRANK A. HAYS. 16tf

The Clothing Boom at the Trade Emporium is caused by the immense stock of new Spring Styles, and the extreme low prices they are selling at. 16tf FRANK A. HAYS.

We have opened a large line of elegant Fringes, in all the popular colors, and they are going at less prices than can be found outside of the Trade Emporium. FRANK A. HAYS. 16tf

I have plenty of money to loan on first-class property. 3w16

Philander Wiley, April 23, 1880. 3w16

The children say they can't get through those Solar Tipped shoes at FRANK A. HAYS. tf 16

Wanted—a good girl to do general housework. Good wages and steady employment. Mrs. A. T. KELLY. 16tf

HATS AND CAPS! HATS AND CAPS!

THE BEST SELECTION.

The largest stock kept in the city can now be found at the Trade Emporium. A complete stock of men's and boy's soft and stiff hats in all the latest styles, from 50 cents to \$5.00. Also, a heavy line of straw goods just opened, embracing the leading styles of the season, from the cheap sun-down to the noblest dress hat manufactured. FRANK A. HAYS. 16tf

Reynold's fine Shoes, John Kelley's fine Rochester made Shoes, Cincinnati fine Shoes, in fact all the best makes are found only at Burnett's. 4w16

Spring styles of Millinery open this week at the TRADE EMPORIUM. 16tf

New Millinery at the Trade Emporium this week. F. A. HAYS. 16tf

Gent's fine French Calf Cloth Top Button Shoes, high and low cut, beautiful styles only, to be found at Burnett's. 4w16

500 lbs of Carpet Chain, just received at the Trade Emporium, and selling for only 25 cents. FRANK A. HAYS. tf16

Everything new in Misses' and Children's street Hats at F. A. HAYS. 16tf

Don't forget to hear Helen Mar White to-morrow evening. She will give you unbounded satisfaction. Simple, natural, unaffected and beautiful, she will capture you the moment she opens her lips.

A. J. Neff keeps the nicest line of summer slippers for infants in the city. 18-2w.

Another invoice of those fine Silk Handkerchiefs and neckties just received at the "WHEN". 2w 17.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Sandal Slippers and fine Walking Shoes in beautiful style just received at 17-4w. BURNETT'S.

You can buy Sweet, Orr & Co's Pantoon Overalls for 85 cts., at the "WHEN". Why will you pay \$1.00 for them elsewhere? 2w 17.

Wanted—Wagon Spoke Timber.

We will pay the highest market price for White Oak wagon spoke timber delivered at our Factory, at Greencastle. Spokes to be cut 30 inches long, 2 inches on the heart edge, and 3 inches wide, clear of sap straight and free from knots, and out of good thrifty timber. BROCKWAY & ROCKAFELLOW. 1-tf.

Heavy Jeans pants, \$1.00 per pair, at F. A. HAYS. tf16

The Trade Palace, 26 and 28, West Washington street, Indianapolis, for many years the most popular dry goods store in Indianapolis, has just been opened by A. Dickinson & Co., with the largest stock of dry goods ever opened in the State. This stock is all fresh and new, and is offered at prices which must draw a large trade. 10t18.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED

ABOUT THE

ORR PANTALON OVERALL,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Sweet, Orr & Company.

WAPPINGERS FALLS, N. Y.

1. Absolutely warranted not to rip.
2. Buttons cannot come off.
3. Buttons holes all hand made.
4. The peculiar cut which secures perfect ease and freedom about the hips.
5. The fly is cut and made as good as it is possible to make it in line pants.
6. They are the only Overalls which received a medal and certificate of award at the Centennial Exhibition.
7. They are made so strong that Messrs. SNYDER, HARRIS, BASSETT & Co. of Phila. report a case where a carpenter working on a roof, slipped, fell and was caught by a spike in his overalls and remained suspended in the air until he was rescued, the overalls by their great strength thus saving his life.

For sale by F. A. HAYS, only, at the Trade Emporium, sole agent in Putnam Co. tf16

Young man, you are requested to drop in at the Trade Emporium and examine our stock of Kid Gloves and neck wear. We have received a large bill of these goods and have the very latest novelties in prices so low as to astonish you. FRANK A. HAYS. 16tf

Walking Shoes in immense variety, at Burnett's. Don't fail to examine his stock before buying. 4w16

SWEET POTATO SEED.

I have Yellow Nausemond, Southern Queer and Brazilian, from the 5th to the 10th of April the time to bed them. I shall have a full supply of plants from the 10th of May on.

J. B. JOHNSON, Greencastle, Ind.

Dr. Oberholzer's Liniment.

Campior Milk cures Rheumatism and Burns.

Campior Milk cures Neuralgia and Bruises.

Campior Milk cures Lame Back and Sprains.

Campior Milk cures Sore Throat and Stings.

Campior Milk cures Headache and Sores.

Campior Milk cures Frost-bitten Feet and Pains.

Campior Milk costs 25 cents; 5 bottles \$1. 6mo2.

DR. BROWNFIELD'S chill and fever breakers is sure cure for chills and fever. No humbug. For sale by I. Hubbard, near third ward engine house. 46-tf

THE BANNER.

GEO. J. LANGSBLE, Publisher

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

ODDS AND ENDS

Two German law students fought a duel with sabers in Gottigen. One of them was mortally wounded; the other delivered himself to the authorities, and was released on bail.

A DAUGHTER of General Keyes, U. S. A., was married on the 4th instant to a young officer of the Seventy-second French infantry, at the church of Saint Etienne du Mont in Paris.

The mother of J. G. Saxe, the poet, died in Vermont last week. Although in her ninety-first year, she was, until recently, a comparatively vigorous woman, her hair not even turned gray.

GENERAL BANKS remarked last week: "I may say that I am no partisan." A man who was for Greeley in 1872, and for Grant in 1880, might say something much stronger than that about himself.

A MAN on trial for a crime is very poorly defended, and receives the full extent of the law. The Judge—Prisoner, have you anything to say? "No, your honor; but I ask your clemency in behalf of my lawyer."

Two Englishmen in New York were nearly killed recently in their sleeping-room by the escape of illuminating gas. If they had been sent to bed with two inches of candle, duly charged in their bill, they would have known what to do.

MR. HESTER CLYMER's bride is to receive from the House committee on appropriations a handsome marriage gift bearing the names of the members of the committee. Mr. Blackburn will select the gift.

THREE large personalities have recently paid prostrate duty in England—the Dean of York's personal property, \$2,500,000; Mr. Julius Beer's \$2,000,000, and the late Duke of Portland's \$7,000,000, in addition to his vast landed estates in and out of the metropolis.

MR. PAUL BARTLETT, the fifteen-year-old son of T. H. Bartlett, the sculptor, is showing remarkable talent in his father's profession. He is the youngest American art student in France, and is under the tuition of Premet, who says that he has a great future.

MR. D. S. WAMBOLD, a man who has given in his time much innocent amusement, has been in the South this past winter trying, but vainly, to recover his health. He is quoted by the Times of New Orleans as saying that he has lost all his voice and never expects to sing again.

THE young Princess Stephanie is obliged to learn the native tongue of her future kingdom of Hungary; consequently Prince Rudolph has asked his father, the Emperor, to select an instructor for her. The fortunate professor is Dr. Dezzo, a Hungarian clergyman who has been for many years professor of Magyar at the University of Vienna.

A TELEGRAM from Montenegro was received after the Midlothian election at Mr. Gladstone's house which informed the right honorable gentleman that the Montenegrin nation congratulated him on the great victory which the Liberal party had just achieved, and at the same time declared that the Montenegrins would never forget his championship of the cause of freedom—"never, never, never."

THE story is told of a Scotch woman who sent for a clergyman, not her pastor, to see her husband, who was very ill. On leaving he said to her: "My good woman, do you not go to church at all?" "Oh, yes, sir; we go to the barony Kirk." "Then why in the world do you send for me? Why didn't you send for Dr. Macleod?" "Na, na, na; we wadna risk him. Do you ken it's a dangerous case of typhus?"

THE curious in such matters have noted an extraordinary coincidence that three men, well known in financial and social circles in London—Mr. Lionel Lawson, Mr. M. J. Ponso and Mr. Silvester Beer, all men of enormous fortune, all great friends—died suddenly within a space of little more than six months; more odd still is that each of the three possessed a corner in the left hand side of Portland place, each corner in succession to the other.

MEMPHIS proposes to quarantine against tropical fruits, thereby hoping to escape the yellow fever scourge.

WHEN they get tired of a lunatic at his Longview asylum, near Cincinnati, the authorities of the institution turn him out to starve.

INCINNATI won't allow the erection of telegraph wires to accommodate the anarchic convention, and Chicago is putting up the price for those to attend the Republican.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has unanimously reported in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Brewer treaty. The treaty always was a disgrace to America, and ought never to have been made.

THE oldest pensioner on the rolls at Washington is dead. She was a colored woman 117 years old, and has been in receipt of a pension for over 75 years. She was the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812.

THE news comes from San Francisco that I. M. Kallach, son of Mayor Kallach, shot and killed Charles De Young on Friday night. De Young was the editor of the Chronicle, and it will be remembered shot and dangerously wounded Mayor Kallach last fall. It seems there is some work for the Vigilants yet to be done. Kallach belongs to the pestiferous Kearney tribe.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

THE citizens of Morristown, Shelby county, again turned out and demolished their only saloon, run by Elijah Hand.

REV. EDMUND SWEN, of Greensburg, has received the appointment of chaplain at the State reform school at Plainfield.

THE Hawkins-Spurlin contested election case in Shelby county has been decided in favor of Hawkins, Democrat.

ELDER P. SIMCOE, of the colored Baptist church, Jeffersonville, has been missing for more than a week, and foul play is suspected.

JAMES MARTIN and Patrick Morris, coal miners, of Brazil, were so badly injured at Wm. Watson's mine by falling slate that they will die.

THOMAS SNYDER, who killed Emory Phillips in a bar-room fight at Grandview last month, has been acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

GEORGE RICHARDSON, a prominent young man of Winchester, attempted to poison himself the other evening by taking 16 grains of morphine. Cause, drunkenness.

THE Sanitarium at Charlestown, Dr. Sabin, proprietor, was burned Friday. Loss about \$2,500. Supposed cause, carelessness of a colored boy in building a fire in the stove.

MRS. BEATIE, a large healthy woman, sixty-five years of age, sister of Colonel Davis, postmaster at Bedford, fell dead of apoplexy at the residence of her son, J. Beatie.

In the Circuit court at Madison the jury sentenced Stephen Brown to two years in the penitentiary for shooting with intent to kill Ezra Boyce. The parties are both colored.

As Matthew Stewart, a colored barber of Vincennes, attempted to jump from the O. and M. west-bound train he was struck by a bumper on the head, receiving probably fatal injuries.

HARRY HAINES's dwelling, two miles west of North Vernon, was burned by incendiaries the other night. This is the second incendiary fire in that neighborhood within a few days.

A PARTY of twenty men attempted to serenade a newly married couple at Corunna, DeKalb county. A brother of the bride, named Isaac Miller, went out to remonstrate, got into a row with John Miller and shot him dead.

MARTIN COLEMAN and Mrs. Naughton attended the circus at Jeffersonville and imbibed too freely. In going home together in a buggy they were run into by the Jeff. train and the woman lost her right foot and the man his left, besides receiving other injuries.

On a test vote the Unitarian church of Evansville stood by its pastor, Mr. Chalmers, by a two-thirds majority. There were only two, however, who voted to accept his resignation. It is now stated that he will resign permanently.

On the morning of the 21st, a short distance from Yorktown, Mrs. Reel, the estimable wife of Fleming Reed, was found dead in her bed. The physician, Dr. Horne, called to see her the day previous, but was unable to notice anything serious concerning her. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of her death.

AN Englishman by the name of McFadden employed by Conn & Dupont, horn manufacturers of Elkhart, attempted suicide in a saloon on Main street the afternoon of the 21st. The ball entered just back of the right ear, taking an upward course. The wound may prove fatal.

Laminger, alias Sciple, has been sentenced at Columbus to two years in the State's prison and disfranchised for two years, for burglary and grand larceny, charged with robbing the store of Charles Meyers last October. He was a desperate character, and Jennings county has gotten rid of one of the worst men living by this sentence.

HON. BENJ. RAY, one of the wealthiest men and the largest land owner in Tippecanoe county, died at his residence on the Wea, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Ray served one term in the Legislature, and was 54 years of age. He leaves a wife and six children, and an estate valued at \$500,000.

A WELL-TO-DO farmer named Savage, living at West Florence, a small village on the C., H. and C. railroad, eleven miles southeast of Richmond, shot his daughter through the head with a revolver the other night, and then tried to blow his own brains out. Both were alive when the messenger arrived, but there was no hope for the recovery of either. Savage is said to be a straightforward, gentlemanly kind of a man, and his conduct is inexplicable, as no cause is known for it.

On Tuesday afternoon, in Chancery, three boys, aged sixteen, eighteen and twenty, went to the house of a citizen of that place and committed a rape upon a young girl about fifteen years of age. The girl is not right, bright, but she alleges that she made a strong fight against them. The young villains by force compelled the girl to submit, a delegation of the people of Chancery called on the girl on Wednesday and interrogated her as to the affair, and then caused the arrest of the three villains.

SOME rascals set fire to a barn belonging to Atterbury Brothers, at Leesburg, one night last week about 11 o'clock. The male portion of the village was at Warsaw attending a convention, and the villains took advantage of the situation. The fire was

kindled for the purpose of plunder. Had there been a high wind there would have been no saving of the town. That is the second time within six months such an attempt has been made. The citizens are much excited and will ferret the matter out. The fire destroyed the barn and an adjoining wagon shop. Loss, \$1,500.

Our Chinese Exports.

Washington Special to New York Herald. An American resident here, who has interests in California, has addressed to Congress some facts and figures relating to the commerce of California with China which deserves general attention. He shows to members of Congress that in 1878 California sent to China, in round numbers, 209,000 barrels of flour, and in 1879 235,000; that besides this China takes more than half the whole quicksilver product of the State. The export of California flour has constantly increased. In 1877 it amounted to 17,335 tons; in 1878 to 20,757 tons, and last year to 22,954 tons. It is important to bear in mind that this flour enters China free of duty, but if a proposition now before Congress to double the present duty on Chinese rice, should be adopted this act would probably lead to a duty being levied on California flour in China. It is curious that the proposition to put this extra duty, amounting at least to 100 per cent. ad valorem on Chinese rice, was made by a California Congressman. The San Francisco Bulletin and the Market Review naturally oppose the movement as very injurious to important industries of the State, but the country at large has also interests in Chinese commerce, as the Pall Mall Gazette, of London, recently made plain. It wrote:

"During the last four years ending 1877, British imports into China of manufactured cotton and wool have been nearly stationary, after falling in 1873 from \$5,624,511 to \$4,611,180. The decrease has not, indeed, been in quality, but in value, which has fallen with the quality. In these four years there was a no less steady and significant increase in the imports of American goods at Shanghai. The following table is given by Her Majesty's consul in his report for 1878:

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN GOODS.			
	1874	1875	1876
Bales	2,630	6,881	9,932
Drills	1,269	1,800	4,282
Shirts	1,132	1,400	4,282
Jackets	1,132	1,400	4,282

"The consequence is the demand for British fabrics is yearly decreasing, and their places is being supplied by American manufactures. Gray shirtings have been imported into Chefoo during the last five years in the following quantities: 1874, 348,399 pieces; in 1875, 347,259 pieces; in 1876, 299,142 pieces; in 1877, 252,003 pieces; in 1878, 229,463 pieces. American drills, though forty per cent. dearer, are driving English drills out of the market.

"Last year the imports to this port were respectively: English drills, 14,673 pieces; American, 58,108 pieces; of English sheetings, 871 pieces; of American, 56,943 pieces."

These figures, from an English journal, speak for themselves. That the English should be ready to help us out of China is natural, but that we should shut ourselves out at the bidding of Denis Kearney is preposterous. It begins to be seen here by Congressmen that the Chinese question can not be settled on the San Francisco sandlots, but that the industrious farmers and miners of California, and the cotton-spinners of the East and South will have something to say about it before they suffer themselves to be shut out from an important and growing market.

Power of Webster's Eyes.

The first criminal case Mr. Webster was engaged in was when in the practice of the law at Boscawon. He was junior counsel, and the case was tried at Plymouth. At the examination of a witness, who was one of your moderate-speaking, self-poised men, the impression was fixed upon the minds of the counsel that he had not told all. Every approach the ingenuity of counsel could make was made upon him; still he was the same. Jeremiah Smith, of Exeter, was the Presiding Judge, a man unequalled in his acuteness. He questioned the witness with similar success. As he was stepping down from the stand, Mr. Webster, giving the man one of his looks, said: "Mr. Witness!" asked him one question, and drew from him the answer he had been so long after. Upon another occasion, while he resided at Portsmouth, a man from Newmarket was prosecuted and summoned to appear before three Justices at a certain hour of the day Webster inquired, "Before whom are you summoned?" The man told him. "I will be there," said Webster. The Justice in-Chief was not of a savory reputation, which Webster knew. So mounting his horse, he rode in a chill November day to Newmarket. Entering the court room he found the Justices awaiting his arrival before a good fire. He stopped at the fire to warm himself, occasionally turning his eyes upon the offensive Justice. The Justice arose, went out of the room and did not return, and as the law required his client to be arraigned before three Justices, and there were but two present, he secured his discharge, thus "looking justice off the bench."

Lowering the Pitch.

Barbaja, the great opera manager, was so ignorant of music that when a favorite vocalist complained that the piano to whose accompaniment she was rehearsing her part was too high, he at once promised that before the next rehearsal he would see it lowered. The following morning the instrument was, as before, half a note above the requisite pitch. It was pointed out to Barbaja that the piano still wanted lowering, on which he flew into a violent passion, and summoning one of stage carpenters, asked him why, when he had been told that the piano was too high, he had not shortened the legs by two or three inches instead of doing so by one.

Benevolence for Cows.

There are cow sheds in the most densely populated portions of London, where year in and year out the poor beasts never see the sun, and never taste of green grass. Now some benevolent persons are talking of holidays in the country for cows. Farmers could tell them that a day in a good pasture would, if it did not make the cows seriously sick, throw them "off their feed" for days.

THE CIRCUS.

O, there's many a jolly thing
That blossoms with the spring,
For then it is that Nature her miracles doth
work us;
But of all things that sprout,
The best beyond a doubt,
Is the canvas-tented, sawdust-scented,
all-ways-jolly circus!

With a thrill of glad surprise,
The youngsters stand and eyes
Each gorgeous-colored poster that decorates
the fences,
And watch in glowing terms,
His own belief confirms,
That the circus show to all who go will
dazzle quite their senses.

And when the day arrives,
And the gilded chariot drives
Resplendent through the town, with music
playing,
Pray, where's the boy who'd not
Give all the wealth he's got
To be the clown who wins renown by funny
speeches saying?

And once within the tent,
Though it takes his every cent,
Your 10-year-old is happier than any mon-
arch ruling;
While he laughs with keenest zest,
And declares each act the best,
From the entr'ee gay with rich array to fina-
rick-male's fooling.

The intrepid bare-back rider,
With the girl whose skirts don't hide
her legs,
The leapers and the tumblers, and the horse
to music prancing,
And the brothers who with ease
Mount the treacherous trapeze,
And the nimble-footed gent who keeps the
barrel dancing.

The nerves that never falter,
The double somersault
Who clears a stud of horses with safety and
ease,
All these their glory bring
Around the sawdust ring,
And so enamour by their glamour every boy-
ish vision.

To you and me perhaps,
(Oh wrinkled chaps!),
This glamour, with some other things, has
long ago departed;
But your faithful 10-year-old
finds all the glitter gold,
And so did you before you grew too wise to
be light-hearted.

So the praise still I sing
Of the jolly sawdust ring,
Which comes to us when Nature her miracles
doth bring,
For the happiest of things
Which the gentle Springtime brings
Is the canvas-tented, sawdust-scented, much-
frequented circus.

—New York Clipper.

THE GOLDEN TRESSES.

It was the afternoon of a clear February day, blue sky above, capital sleighing beneath, and a keen knife-like wind midway between, when Miss Montagu's superb chesnut-colored horses were checked in front of the plate glass windows of a fashionable coiffeur's establishment, just out of the whirl and tumult of Broadway, and a young lady of about seventeen alighted from the chocolate colored coupe to enter the dominion of pomatum and fizzes.

The knight of the comb and scissors advanced briskly from behind the counter to greet his pretty customer, who was dressed in velvet and satins that might have, and probably did, cost a small fortune.

"Don't let me interrupt you, Mr. Macassar," said the lady, carelessly, sinking down upon a crimson brocade sofa, and glancing toward two women with whom the coiffeur had been in deep conversation at the moment of her entrance; "I can wait a few minutes perfectly well."

"You are very kind, Miss Montagu, but our business is completed," he added, in a lower tone of voice. "Only some women come in to tell their hair."

"To tell their hair?" repeated Miss Montagu.

"Certainly, ma'am. It's a very common thing, I assure you, more particularly since it has become usual to wear the hair short. And then, hard times, you know—"

"But surely it is impossible to gain enough to be any compensation for the loss of a fine head of hair?" said the young lady, earnestly.

"Oh, you are mistaken. For long luxurious hair of a good color—such hair, for instance, as yours, Miss Montagu—we give as much as three dol-

lars."

"Three dollars," repeated the girl, scornfully.

"Hair will soon grow again, Miss Montagu," said the hair dresser, shrugging his shoulders. "In what way can I serve you to-day?"

"I came in to request you to send some one to arrange my hair, to-morrow evening."

"Mrs. Warren's ball?" smoothly interposed the man, who appeared to be at fault in fashionable intelligence. "Certainly, ma'am, to be sure. I will send Francois. What jewels do you wear?"

"Only a small wreath of netted pearls round the braids."

And Mr. Macassar bowed his fair young patroness out of the store with smiling complaisance. She stood a moment on the step, as if thinking, then spoke to the liveried servant on the box:

"You may drive home, John. I shall not need you any more to-day," she said, quietly.

John touched first his gold banded hat and then his horses, and in a few moments was out of sight and very glad to be relieved.

Then, and not till then, Miss Montagu walked briskly away, brushing the pavements of obscure streets with her costly silk, as if she cared not for its lustrous splendor, treading narrow alleys, and at length ascending the uncarpeted stairs of a third story.

It was opened by a pale, shadowy looking woman, scarcely older in the calendar of years than Miss Montagu herself; but, alas! how much more aged in the record of care and grief.

"Flora, dearest, how kind this is of you!" For Flora Montagu had thrown her arms round the slender figure, and was showering kisses on the pale forehead with true girlish warmth of affection.

"You can't be more surprised to see me, Lizzy, that I am to be here! I was out shopping, when suddenly the idea occurred to me of stealing an interview with you. So I sent John home, and here I am."

"But, Flora, what would my uncle say?" "He never will know it," said Flora, demurely. "And, besides, Lizzy, my conscience does not condemn me for this visit. Papa's conduct has been so unkind, so actually inhuman, toward you. Think of it, dearest. After giving you a luxurious home until now, to turn you out of doors for marrying a poor artist—and you his own sister's daughter, too!"

"True!" sighed the delicate young

creature whom Flora addressed as Lizzy. "Yet if it were not for Clement's continued illness and our poverty, I should never for a moment regret that—"

The door was rudely pushed open and this moment, without even the trifling formality of a warning knock, an at- tention, with sharp, tierrier eyes, a wrath, was thrust unceremoniously in.

"I say, missus, is that ere money ready?"

Lizzy had turned very pale and clasped her wan fingers tightly together.

"I am sorry," she stammered; "but—"

The head and eyes now advanced entirely into the room with the short, thick set figure to which they belonged.

"Look here, marm!" said the man harshly, "this is the third week you've had these ere two rooms, and not a cent of rent have I set my eyes on. Needn't tell me your husband's sick; there's enough tenants I can get without sick husbands. I don't want to hear no excuses—they don't amount to nothin'. I jest want you to understand this much—if them \$3 ain't paid down afore the clock strikes 5, out you go, bag and baggage, on the pavement. I've stood this kind o' nonsense long enough!"

He disappeared, closing the door behind him with a bang that made his walls rattle. Flora had listened to the brief colloquy with paling cheeks which grew still whiter as Lizzy burst into a paroxysm of bitter tears, hiding her face in her hands. Flora rose and bent over the bowed form with caressing touch.

"Dearest, are things really as bad as this?"

Lizzy replied only by her sobs.

"Can't you contrive to raise the money to pay this man?"

"How can I?" moaned Lizzy. "Everything we have, except the very bed Clement lies on, is sold or pawned. I am faint from lack of bread, and it is impossible to get even the most poorly paid work."

Flora's lip quivered; she had never seen poverty in this ghastly guise before.

"Oh, if I could only help you!" she sighed. "But papa never gives me money; he pays my bills cheerfully, but everything passes through his own hands."

"It would kill Clement to be moved," sobbed Lizzy. "If I could but obtain the \$3 I would not care for aught else!"

As Flora bent over her cousin once shining braid of glossy golden hair became detached from its fastening and fell from beneath her bonnet. She put up her hand mechanically to replace it, and at that moment she remembered Mr. Macassar's words.

"Lizzy," she exclaimed impetuously, "wait a few minutes and you shall have the money. I will be back in half an hour."

And she hurried away with crimson cheeks and sparkling eyes.

Mr. Macassar was lounging over a newspaper when Miss Montagu entered his luxurious room the second time.

"Sir," she said, advancing close to the counter, and speaking in a tremulous tone, "I have concluded to have my hair cut off; will you give me \$3 for it?"

The spruce coiffeur started. Was Miss Montagu in earnest, or was it only a jest?

"Why do you not answer me?" she asked sharply.

"Certainly, Miss Montagu," stammered the hair dresser, recovering his tongue; "I shall be most happy if you wish it. Please to step into the back room, and Francois will attend you in a minute."

Poor Flora! Never had her golden waves of hair seemed so lovely and lustrous as they did at the moment that the deft fingers of Francois unbraided them and passed the cruel scissors among the bright strands.

And when at length Mr. Macassar, with polite acerbity, presented her with a big bank-note, the big "3" might as well have been an Egyptian hieroglyphic for all her tear swimming eyes could decipher it.

She carried the money to Lizzy, and then, woman-like, went home, looked in the glass, and cried heartily.

For she had been passing proud of those pale brown tresses, threaded with gold and blending into auburn lights at every turn of her dainty head. And now they are all gone—all gone!

"Who is that pretty girl just coming into the room, in the white crape, with blue forget-me-nots in her hair, and the little, short, dancing curls, like bist of coiled sunshine, round her head?"

The speaker was an elaborately dressed young man, who stood with gold-mounted opera glass at his eyes, in Miss Warren's brilliantly lighted salons. At his side stood a tall foreign looking gentleman, with large bright eyes, and a somewhat haughty, although handsome face. He had bent eagerly forward at his companion's words.

"It can't be possible!" he exclaimed. "And yet—it is—Miss Montagu!"

"Faith Gilroy, you're right!" ejaculated young Manvers, "Flora Montagu, and none else! But what on earth has the bewitching little fairy done with that glorious hair of hers? Cut it off to be in fashion, I'll be bound!"

"I do not think," said Gilroy, contracting his grave eyebrows, "that Miss Montagu is one to enslave herself to all the idle freaks of the reigning mode."

"I know you're a sworn admirer of the young lady, Gilroy," returned his companion, laughing; "but all women are alike."

"All women are alike!" The words fell like molten iron on Clarence Gilroy's heart. Was it indeed so? Had the idle dream that Flora was better and nobler than the rest of her sex proved but a vanishing delusion, after all. He remembered the words he had heard her speak but an evening or two before.

"Nothing shall ever induce me to have my hair cut off in the absurd way that people call fashionable!"

She had not scrupled to perjure herself, then; she was as unthinking and frivolous as the idle butterfly that ever fluttered around the flower-gardens of society! He turned away, silently; and when Flora Montagu's innocent violet-blue eyes were raised smilingly toward his face, they encountered a cold, repellent gaze that the fair young girl was unable entirely to compre-

hend. The spray of the blue forget-me-nots had fallen from Miss Montagu's hair, and she had gone into the comparative

solitude of the conservatory, "with saucy Nellie Hyde, to arrange them. One chandelier alone diffused its soft luster among acacias and tea roses, from shades of crimson-tinted glass, and the two girls stood directly beneath its pink glow, all unconscious that Clarence Gilroy leaned against the further door, a few steps beyond, in the shadow of a blossoming tropical vine, whose fiery scarlet stars almost touched his forehead.

"Do you know, Flora," said Nellie, as she adjusted the tulle flowers, and stepped backward to observe the general effect, "that everybody is wondering what in the world possessed you to cut off that splendid golden hair of yours? Some lay it to the score of vanity—others to that of caprice, and—"

"Nelly!" said the soft, serious voice of Flora, with a tremulous falter in its accents, "I never meant to reveal the secret to any living soul, but I cannot bear that you, dearest, should imagine me capable of such frivolous folly. I will tell you just why it was cut off, if you will promise me to keep the secret religiously within your bosom."

"I promise," said Nellie, passing her arm caressingly around Flora's waist. Clarence Gilroy moved uneasily amid the moving leaves and fiery drooping stars of his fragrant screen. But he could not well retreat now; and besides, it is not a very dignified characteristic to record of such stately preux chevaliers as Mr. Clarence Gilroy, but there certainly was a keen impulse of curiosity stirring the depths of his heart to learn why Flora Montagu had cut off the lovely amber tresses of which she knew him to be such an enthusiastic admirer.

And so, not without a secret misgiving, he played the part of listener.

"You know," resumed Flora, all about my poor cousin Lizzy's unfortunate marriage with Clement Percy."

And she went on to tell the simple story of her adventure the day before, with such innocent pathos that Nellie Hyde was in tears ere the recital was finished. And there was another pair of eyes not very far off, slightly dimmed, also.

"I had no money," pursued Flora, "I felt that it would not be honorable to sell anything that papa had given me, knowing his feelings on the subject, and so—Was it very wrong, Nelly, to sell my hair? If you could only have seen how welcome the money was to poor Lizzy!"

When at length the conservatory's perfumed aisles were vacant, and Clarence Gilroy left his nook among the vines, he felt that that one glimpse into Flora Montagu's heart was worth more manœuvring maninas and marriageable daughters. The eclipse upon his sun had passed away.

The next day Clement Percy was astonished very agreeably by the receipt of an anonymous letter, containing a bank note for \$50. And the next day after that, Flora stole around to tell her cousin that she was engaged to Clarence Gilroy.

"And when I have a home of my own, dearest," she said, "you and Clement shall share it. Clarence says so."

Mrs. Gilroy kept the word that Flora Montagu had pledged.

Gough's Ruse.

Most lecturers who have been introduced to their audiences have suffered from the high eulogiums passed upon them, beforehand, by their misjudging introducers. The natural effect is to arouse expectation that cannot be met, and to produce marked disappointment. John B. Gough reates how he once managed, before a London assembly, to avoid such a result. His introducer had pronounced him the greatest orator who had ever lived, and ended a long and fulsome eulogy by telling the people to prepare themselves for such a burst of eloquence as they had never listened to. Gough, knowing that the best effort he had ever made would, under such circumstances, fall far short of anticipation, determined to practice a ruse, and the ruse was to affect stupidity. He opened by stammering and hesitating, beginning his sentences and leaving them unfinished, until, as he said, the worst speaker in England could not have done worse. He soon overheard those on the platform whispering their disapprobation and censure, one man saying: "O, this will never do here, you know. It may be all very well in America, you know; but in England, you know, it is quite a different thing." He still continued in his dull, disconnected way until he had seen that he had a background for his verbal pictures. Then he gradually adopted his natural manner, and, as sentence after sentence rolled out vivid and resonant from

How to Make a Herbarium.

The first thing to do is to collect the plants. They should be carefully dug up with a trowel, so as to preserve the roots intact, as to form a good specimen, it is necessary to have the roots, leaves, flowers and fruit. It also adds to the value of a specimen if the seeds are shown the Autumn tint of the leaves; if a parasite, the plant on which it grows, etc. When going on a collection expedition, it is a good plan to carry a few sheets of newspaper in a portfolio, and to place the plants flat between the pages as soon as they are dug up. If this is not convenient, they will keep fresh for some time if placed in a tin case or vasculum. To dry them the surest way is to lay them between a good many sheets of blotting or newspaper, with a board at the top and bottom of the pile, and a heavy weight placed on the top of all. Change the papers every two or three days, and take care to keep the plants quite flat, and with a good many sheets of paper between them, or the thick stems will curl and bend the thinner ones. The sheets of paper on which to mount the plants must be rather stout and of uniform size—16x10 inches is a useful size; but of course this must depend on the taste of the collector. Botanists differ very much as to the best method of attaching the specimens to the paper. Some attach them by means of strips of paper secured with pins, others gum or glue the specimens, others fasten them with gummed strips of paper, or sew them with a needle and thread to the paper. The best plan, however, is to combine the last three methods, and secure plants of a medium size, such as the Buttercup, with narrow gummed strips of paper; thick, woody plants, such as the oak, with glue; and such delicate plants as ferns and grasses should be tacked to the paper by means of a needle and thread. Much the color of the specimen as possible. Weak gum may be used for the large petals of flowers, and for large flat leaves; but when it is used the plants must be again laid under heavy pressure to dry, or they will shrivel. The plan followed in foreign herbaria is to lay the plants between a double sheet of paper, without fastening them to the paper at all. When managed in this way they are more easily examined; but the great disadvantage of this plan is that both the plants and their labels are very apt to become inserted in the wrong sheets among specimens of totally different species.

When fastening the plants to the paper they should not all be arranged precisely in the center of the page, but should be fastened more at the sides, otherwise, when the plants are laid one above the other, the packet will not be nearly flat, but will be higher in the middle than at the sides. With regard to the names of the plants, they may either be written on the sheet itself or on printed labels sold for the purpose. If the herbarium is to be an aid to the study of botany, and not a mere ornamental collection of gaily tinted plants and flowers, it will be found very convenient to inclose a flower, fruit, bud, etc., of the plant in a little envelope fastened at one corner of the paper, so as to avoid touching the rest of the plant, for the purpose of examination. These little envelopes may be made on the same plan as those used by tradesmen in inclose change, or may simply consist of a piece of paper folded so as to form a small flat case, similar to those in which seedsmen inclose seeds and druggists powder, etc. The labels must contain a brief history of the plant, thus: its technical and common names, habitat, by whom collected, where and when, and the order to which it belongs. After the plants have been fastened down and labeled, the next thing is to poison them, or the insects will soon find them out, and it will be observed that they show their good taste by feeding solely on juicy, succulent plants, scarcely ever touching the dry, sticky plants. The best poison for this purpose consists of one pound each of corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid to four gallons of methylated spirits. The great drawback to the preparation is its disagreeable smell. The plants are simply painted with it after or before fastening down; if it is done before, they require to be pressed while the poison is drying. The best way of preserving the color of flowers is to dry them quickly, either by placing them between sheets of paper, tying them together firmly, and drying them near a hot fire; by laying them among dry sand, or by pressing them with a warm flatiron.

The Improvement of the Kankakee.

It is not impossible that while Chicago and other Illinois points have been discussing the best modes of inducing the general Government to build a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, Congressmen Fort has gone to work and successfully solved the problem. The Transcript has several times called attention to Colonel Fort's labors in behalf of the so-called improvement of the Kankakee. This improvement looks not merely to the improvement of the river which bears that name, but to the construction of a ship canal, extending from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Toledo, on Lake Erie. The House Committee on Railroads and Canals had a meeting on last Wednesday, at which several prominent parties appeared in advocacy of the scheme. The plan which is in the greatest favor with Indiana men is to run the proposed canal along the line of the old Wabash and Erie Canal, near Logansport, thence to the Kankakee, and via the Kankakee to Lake Michigan. Old engineers who are familiar with the route say it is eminently practicable. The rivers along the line will furnish an ample stage of water at all seasons of the year, and the highest elevation to be overcome is not more than thirty-five feet. The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal telegraphs that: "When completed, such a canal would afford an easy and tolerably direct line of water communication between Chicago and Buffalo, and by completing a line westward from Chicago to the Illinois river, continuous communication would be established between New Orleans and Buffalo via Chicago and Toledo. Another plan which also meets with favor, is the construction of a ship canal along the line of the Wabash and Erie, from Toledo to Terre Haute, at the head of navigation on the Wabash. This would furnish a continuous water route from New Orleans to Buffalo,

The Terre Haute connection might be added to the first plan, and fulfill all the requirements of both plans."

It will be seen that while the plan first spoken of above does not look to the deepening of the Illinois and Michigan canal in connection with the Lakes Erie and Michigan connection, such a deepening must necessarily follow. In fact we cannot see how it is not to be made a part of it. The whole plan, as it develops is of sufficient scope to interest a large proportion of the entire country in it; and is therefore, not wholly confined to Illinois. The only serious drawback we see is the probability that the railroad interests of the country will fight it. They will be foolish did they do so, for by the time such an enterprise could be completed there will be enough carrying trade to keep busy both railroad and canal. The time is not far distant when the valley of the Great West will be prepared to pour such amounts of produce and other supplies into the lap of the East and the Old World that the hugest railway enterprise would stand agast at the idea of handling even the hundredth part of it.

General Wheeler.

Cincinnati Gazette.

A genuine Southerner was found in the person of General Joseph Wheeler, a large planter in the Northern part of Alabama. Gen. Wheeler was a noted cavalry officer during the "late unpleasantness." In the course of that struggle he made several attempts to capture Cincinnati with the sword, but he now comes with the "olive branch," and thinks that if he don't capture the Queen City, the Queen City will capture him. Gen. Wheeler discoursed in the true Southern gentleman style—enthusiastically, but not with bombast; emphatically, but with courtesy. Of course he is a Democrat, and he grew eloquent in describing the wrongs of the Southern people under "Radical" rule. The days of slipshod farming, of a mere skimming of the surface elements of fertility are passing away. Agriculture is assuming definite conditions and relations to other industries and to the general welfare of society which can be mastered by no mere clodhopper. It is a task for even the most advanced farmer to keep abreast of the constant improvements in his art. He must be a man of science in order to comprehend the reason and ground of these improvements; he must be a man of business in order to render them practical and effective. Both faculties of mind must be combined in the successful cultivator; the receptive which comprehends scientific principles and the executive which embodies them in appropriate action. It is one thing to extract a bare substance from the virgin soil by slovenly culture, and then, when its surface elements are exhausted, to plunge into the wilderness and subject a new trade to the same merciless treatment. It is quite another thing to restore the lost elements of fertility, to bring back the tone and "heart" of the soil into a permanent routine of restorative culture. The sandy dunes of Holland and Belgium answer still to the demands of their teeming population. The soil is growing richer with ages of high culture. This we have but partially learned as yet, except in our older communities and on our longest worked soils. The time will come when this matter will demand attention in every corner of our land. At present rates of agricultural settlement this country will soon be occupied by a farming population and every inch of virgin land subjected to culture of some kind. It is difficult now even to speculate upon the results of the changed conditions which will then subsist. We know however, that as that period approaches the problem of agriculture requires constantly new adjustments, of the principles upon which they are about to be examined, is to be grasped by no ordinary minds. Hence, then, we may expect that our industrial princes will be found not alone in the mining and manufacturing classes, but pre-eminently among the farmers.

gress for his promotion to the rank of major and assistant adjutant general, for what reason or services is a mystery to those who know the inward working of this affair. Lieut. Cherry, of the Fifth cavalry, is trying to secure promotion, and for this purpose obtained the signatures of enlisted men, a matter much commented upon, and criticized by an editorial in the Army and Navy Journal. Now it appears Capt. Lawson of the Third cavalry, is the hero, and from testimony it appears that but for him and his company the whole outfit would have been cleaned out. The officer has appealed to Gen. Sherman for a court of inquiry and if granted, and an investigation made, some heroes will be scarce. If this appeal is not heeded, Congress will be asked to take hold of the matter, for our Western people are tired of this way of doing things, and want to see justice done if "the heavens fall." Modesty, one of the claims of courage, seems to have been the reason why Capt. Lawson of the Third Cavalry has not asked before for the true facts in the case, and would not now but to secure for his company and regiment the credit due them. Even the General of the army, in his report, ignored the name of Capt. Lawson, and it remained for the legislature of Wyoming to see that the old hero was recognized, and it is to be hoped that Gen. Sherman will not allow other officers to claim the laurels and secure rewards to which they are not entitled. And we may add that it is time for this practice to stop, that the moment an officer goes into a fight, for which he is paid, he turns around and begins to ask for some reward. Fortunately for the service, this is the exception, and is confined generally to those who have their first fight, and probably desire, by a transfer to the staff, that it shall be their last.

Farming a Learned Profession.

Washington World.

The days of slipshod farming, of a mere skimming of the surface elements of fertility are passing away. Agriculture is assuming definite conditions and relations to other industries and to the general welfare of society which can be mastered by no mere clodhopper. It is a task for even the most advanced farmer to keep abreast of the constant improvements in his art. He must be a man of science in order to comprehend the reason and ground of these improvements; he must be a man of business in order to render them practical and effective. Both faculties of mind must be combined in the successful cultivator; the receptive which comprehends scientific principles and the executive which embodies them in appropriate action. It is one thing to extract a bare substance from the virgin soil by slovenly culture, and then, when its surface elements are exhausted, to plunge into the wilderness and subject a new trade to the same merciless treatment. It is quite another thing to restore the lost elements of fertility, to bring back the tone and "heart" of the soil into a permanent routine of restorative culture. The sandy dunes of Holland and Belgium answer still to the demands of their teeming population. The soil is growing richer with ages of high culture. This we have but partially learned as yet, except in our older communities and on our longest worked soils. The time will come when this matter will demand attention in every corner of our land. At present rates of agricultural settlement this country will soon be occupied by a farming population and every inch of virgin land subjected to culture of some kind. It is difficult now even to speculate upon the results of the changed conditions which will then subsist. We know however, that as that period approaches the problem of agriculture requires constantly new adjustments, of the principles upon which they are about to be examined, is to be grasped by no ordinary minds. Hence, then, we may expect that our industrial princes will be found not alone in the mining and manufacturing classes, but pre-eminently among the farmers.

The King in His Beauty.

Richard Newton, D. D.

There was a celebrated painter once, who was making a picture of Jesus in the midst of his twelve apostles. In arranging the picture he concluded to paint the apostles first, and not begin with their Master till he had finished them. As he went on with the picture he tried to do the very best he could with each of the apostles. He took the greatest pains with their figures, their positions, their dresses and their faces. As he went on with his work he was very well pleased with it. After finishing the apostles he began with the person of Jesus. He got on very well with this till he came to the head and face of the blessed Lord. Then he laid down his brush and paused. He felt that the face of Jesus ought to be made to appear as much more beautiful than His disciples as the sun is more glorious than the stars. But how could he do this? He had tried so hard to make the disciples look well that he felt he had no power left to make their Master appear so much superior to them as He ought to appear. And so he finished the person of Jesus all but the head, and then painted Him with a white mantle thrown over His head. He thought that when persons came to look at his paintings they would imagine what the face of Jesus ought to be better than he could represent it by painting. And I feel very much as that painter did, when I come to speak about the person and presence of Jesus in heaven. All who love Jesus here on earth agree in saying that from what they know of Him now He is "the Chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely." Then how will He appear when our eyes come to "see the King in His beauty," in heaven?

Distribution of the Irish Relief Fund

With the old frigate Constellation on her way to the British coasts, freighted with food for the famished Irish poor, and ships of the British navy, under the command of the Queen's son, waiting to receive her, to co-operate in the generous duty of distributing that freight, the world has before it a very noble kind of fraternity. It is not the first time that it has been practically shown under the standards of the United States and England joined in the same common cause that "blood is thicker than water;" but it cannot be shown too often, provided always it is not shown in such unfortunate circumstances as lead to the exhibition on this occasion. Her Grace, the Duchess of Marlborough, was happily inspired, in making the call upon the Duke Edinburgh for the use of a gunboat for the distribution of the Constellation's cargo, and the proffer of the Duke to do even more than was requested puts in the happiest light the spirit in which the visit of our frigate is regarded in official circles. Unfortunately there are persons who regard all this with chagrin, and still more unfortunately that class of persons style themselves Irish patriots and are in some degree looked upon and regarded by the people as really patriotic sons of the Emerald Isle. People who care less for the miseries of their countrymen in a great crisis than for the propagation of some poor nostrum of their own invention, held up as the great remedy for all national ills, will not rejoice to see the ships of England and America moving together to feed the people of Ireland, because they had counted upon the occasion to stir all between these nations; but all others will see in it a sight honorable to the manhood of both countries.

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Only a Dirty Indian.

Chicago Times.

There has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters a communication from Col. E. B. Beaumont, major in the Fourth cavalry, dated Fort Reno, Indian Territory, February 24, asking that a pension or some other suitable reward be given to an Arapahoe Indian scout by the name of "Chalk," who displayed distinguished gallantry in a fight which the troops had in Indian Territory in 1878, with the recalcitrant Northern Cheyennes, led by Dull Knife, Little Wolf, and Hog, then on their flight through Kansas. Lieut. D. N. McDonald, of the Fourth cavalry, whose report of the affair is enclosed, says that when the command started in pursuit there were some fifteen scouts with the expedition, but that after traveling some twenty miles or so, and feeling ambushed, they commenced "falling sick," and one after another dropped out of sight and returned to the agency, with the exception of two, "Chalk" and "Sitting Bear." These two Indians behaved splendidly, and were excellent scouts and trailers. On the morning of September 13, 1878, these Indians, who were in advance, discovered the hostile Cheyennes in position awaiting the command, and it soon became evident that in point of numbers they were greatly superior to the pursuing troops, who were soon surrounded. A small knoll in rear of the position occupied by the troops which was held by a squad of one sergeant and three men was vigorously attacked by a party of Indians. The sergeant and his squad were in danger of being overpowered, when "Chalk" borrowed a revolver from the white scout who accompanied the command, and jumping upon one of the cavalry horses, made a desperate charge into the midst of the hostiles, creating such a diversion as enabled reinforcements to reach the beleaguered party, and the enemy was repulsed and driven back. In this charge "Chalk" received a dangerous wound in a very tender part of his body. The next day, as the command was away from water and beleaguered, it became necessary to make a retreat, and to do this the command had to cut its way through the lines of the hostiles. "Chalk," who was being carried on a litter, seeing the dangerous position of the soldiers, told the men who were carrying him to "go and fight," and getting off the litter, managed by crawling upon his back to keep up with the retreating soldiers until camp was reached. The result is that he is a cripple for life. Gen. Pope, commanding the department of the Missouri, in forwarding this report, earnestly recommends favorable action in the case of this faithful and deserving Indian.

In Life They Were Together, and Parted not at Death.

In 1853 four gentlemen entered their sons at a boarding school at Cokesbury, S. C. They had been for years intimate friends and clergymen in the Methodist Church. These boys remained at this school, room mates and classmates, for two years, and entered Wofford College, standing relatively first, second, third and fourth in a large class. They remained at this institution four years, were room mates all the time, graduating relatively first, second, third and fourth. They then entered a law office at Spartanburg and studied law under the same Chancellor. The war broke out, and at the call for troops they all entered Jenkins' rifle regiment from South Carolina, and were messmates in the same company. Being near the same height, they stood together as comrades in battle in this regiment. At the second battle of Manassas, August, 1864, a shell in the enemy's battery fell in the ranks of this company, killed these four boys and none other in the company. They are buried on the same battle field and sleep together in the same grave. Their names were Capers, McSwain, Smith and Duncan, and they were the sons of Bishop Capers, Rev. Drs. McSwain and Smith, of South Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Virginia, the last being a brother of Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Randolph Macon college. The grave is marked by a granite cross and inclosed with an iron railing.

Wonders Revealed by Modern Science.

"What mere assertion," says Sir John Herschel, "will make any one believe that in one second of time, in one beat of the pendulum of the clock, a ray of light travels over 192,000 miles, and would therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time that it requires to wink with our eyelids, and in much less than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is almost a million times larger than the earth? and that, although so remote from us that a cannon ball shot directly toward it, and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years in reaching it, it yet effects the earth by its attraction in an inappreciable instant of time? Who would not ask for demonstration when told that a gnat's wing, in its ordinary flight, beats many hundreds of times in a second, or that there exist animated and regularly organized beings many thousands of whose bodies laid close together would not extend an inch?"

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
BUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, COAL
OIL, DYE STUFFS, LAMPS, LANTERNS,
STATIONERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., AT

JONES' DRUGS STORE.

"Be it Ever so Humble,
There's no Place Like Home."

We are again at the old stand of LYON & WEIK with an excellent line of

SUGARS, Coffees, Teas and SYRUPS,

In fact, all that a well kept stock should contain.

We intend to maintain, both in quality and prices, the reputation of the well-known house of LYON & WEIK, and cordially invite you to call and see us. Don't forget the place

South Side of Public Square.
L. WEIK & CO.,
GROCERS AND BAKERS.

DARNALL BROS' & Co. HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES!

Stock up, and save advance in goods. Now's your time.

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JONES' ART GALLERY.

The undersigned, for years an employee in first-class art galleries, the last three years being spent in Cincinnati, has bought the HUSHER ART GALLERY of this city, and begs to state that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the very best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

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THE FINEST DRESS AND CHEAPEST SHIRT

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This wonderful invention gives a Bosom handsome shape and latest style, and is so placed upon the Shirt that it can be worn for a week without a break or wrinkle. Made from 2100 linen, Wam-sutta Muslin and Bosom Lined with heavy Butcher Linen.

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Where they are daily receiving a large stock of—

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Of all kinds and styles which will be sold as cheap as at any house in the city. Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we will give you bottom prices.

UNDERTAKING.

Having the finest hearse in the city we are also prepared to attend to undertaking in all its branches. Caskets, Coffins, Robes, etc., of all sizes and styles constantly on hand.

16-17. SMYTHE, TERRY & CO.

GERMAN INK.

This ink has several advantages—
1—It flows just right.
2—Is a permanent black.
3—Chemicals which destroy other inks will not erase this.
4—Does not injure steel pens. Its use will save enough in pens to pay for the ink.
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Delivered to any part of the city at 50 cents and \$1.00 per load. Drop order in pos. office. JOHN T. ...

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Republican City Ticket.

MAYOR.
JOHN R. MILLER.

MARSHALL.
W. E. STARR.

CLERK.
W. McK. MILLIGAN.

TREASURER.
GEO. B. MARSHALL.

ASSESSOR.
CHRIS. ALSPAUGH.

COUNCILMEN.
1st Ward—LEWIS SNIDER.
2d Ward—GEO. E. BLAKE.
3d Ward—FRANK A. HAYS.

Additional Local.

Harry Burley was in town Tuesday.

Governor Williams has issued a proclamation announcing the adoption of the constitutional amendments. Under them no person can vote in the election next Tuesday unless he shall have lived in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding the election.

The close and unwearied attention which the large audience gave to the lecture of Joseph Cook Monday evening for two hours and forty minutes at Meharry Hall on the speculative subject—"Does death end all?"—shows that the citizens of Greencastle are somewhat concerned about their latter end. As far as we have heard the verdict is that the distinguished lecturer proved conclusively that death does not end all, but whether it will lead to any more earnest efforts in preparation for the future life remains to be seen. Mr. Cook's elocution is very defective, and he has none of the tricks of the orator, and yet his theme, and the manner in which he grasps and presents his facts and ideas, enables him to hold his audience at will.

South End.

Simeon Keith has moved his family here from Wareham, Mass., and will occupy the Lewis property on south Locust street.

Jeff Clark goes to Richmond, this State, to take a situation in a flouring mill there. He will move his family there in a short time.

The assessor has already commenced his round in this Ward.

Most of our Centralia visitors will return home this week.

Dave Leonard has purchased property on Fox Ridge, and has already moved into it.

Johanne Vance, of St. Louis, is home on a visit.

F. A. Hays has painted his residence, and made other improvements.

The mill is still idle and will probably remain so to the balance of this week.

The weather-cock on the Third Ward school house, which was struck by lightning some time ago, has been repaired.

Asbury University.

The ladies of the Philanthropic Literary Society are in trouble. Anelection was to have come off three weeks ago, and the Thetas were in the majority. The Kappas determined to win somehow, and so called a meeting to occur at 6:00, a. m., at which were a number of barbs, who were sworn in as members, and when the election came off that afternoon the Thetas were powerless, putting out no ticket for election. The faculty was appealed to, and it decided that the society was a nuisance and should be abolished, and the doors accordingly barred. So the ladies are homeless, so far as the society is concerned.

Two hundred and sixty-one students are enrolled.

Prof. Post has a fine new map of Rome.

The library is now open from four till five o'clock in the afternoon, a much needed innovation.

Philo is again in the breakers. Friday night was a very exciting one for the politicians.

A Sophomoric attempt to "rush" the Freshmen Tuesday, was unsuccessful.

A week from to-morrow is to be a holiday for tree-planting in the College campus.

The cadets are exercising at target practice, Saturdays.

An enterprising Sophomore discovered that Joseph Cook measured 47 inches around the waist.

The usual Dollar Course audience assembled in Meharry hall, Monday evening, to hear Joseph Cook. The speaker held the attention of the audience for two hours and forty minutes. This was the last lecture in the course of seven.

Tuesday morning Mr. Cook talked for fifteen minutes at chapel on procrastination and general culture. Dr. Wiley then moved a vote of thanks to Prof. DeMotte for the entertainments afforded by the Dollar Course, which was carried by a unanimous rising vote of faculty and students.

Several students of the State University were here for a few hours Wednesday.

Lecture next Sabbath by Dr. Martin. Subject: "Education and Mind".

Miss Grace Hoyt is much better.

The cadets drill every other evening with artillery.

The clock has arrived and will be put up right away.

The colored military organization, of which T. H. Johnson is commander, drills in the K. of P. hall on Friday evenings, and is making fine progress in executing military maneuvers.

Circuit Court.

Putnam Circuit Court commenced its April term, on Monday, Judge Turman presiding. The following cases were finally disposed of, the first two days of the term:

State vs. William Conley—carrying concealed weapons. Plea of guilty, and fined \$5.00, and costs.

State vs. George Lewis—attempt to provoke. Same plea, and fined \$2.00 and costs.

State vs. William Lewis—carrying on Christmas. Same plea and fined \$10.00 and costs.

State vs. Moses Sausman—disturbing meeting. State vs. James F. Akers—intoxication. State vs. Scott Ruffin—intoxication. State vs. Thomas Bivens—appeal on charge of malicious trespass. State vs. Henry Vaneleave—same offense. John L. McCannock—intoxication. Not pressed.

State vs. George W. Potter—carrying concealed weapons. Plea of guilty and fined \$3.00 and costs.

State vs. James H. Webb—intoxication. Same plea and fined \$2.00 and costs.

Alfred Bryant vs. Samuel R. Allee and W. Taylor—Scotchesman's Judgment on verdict rendered at last term, in favor of plaintiff, for \$10.00. Judgment on verdict rendered at last term, in favor of plaintiff, for \$10.00. Judgment on verdict rendered at last term, in favor of plaintiff, for \$10.00.

Delena E. Williamson et al. vs. Rebecca Burkett et al.—civil action. Final report of William, trustee, and report of lands, etc., and case stricken from docket.

State vs. George W. Potter—carrying concealed weapons. Plea of guilty and fined \$3.00 and costs.

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The contract for building A. Hirt's house was let on Monday to J. H. Allison for \$5,845.

Three members of the family of the late Reuben Hinkle, of Franklin township, are dangerously sick with typhoid fever.

A Democratic cyclone will pass over Putnam County to-morrow. It is now gathering, and from appearances seems to be funnel shaped, with a Ring around it.

The Western Nail Association met yesterday and resolved to reduce the price of nails \$1 25 a keg, and proposes to stand by this price, as the reduction is fully equal to the decline in other branches of the iron trade.

Died.

SUBLETT—On April 24, 1880, in Washington tp., David Sublett, aged 73 years and 7 months.

Obituary.

At a meeting of the Blue Ribbon Union of Greencastle, on the 21st inst., a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Union, regarding the death of our sister, Sarah Rockaway.

Resolved, That God in his wisdom having seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved sister, we heretofore, would remind them that the co-worker in the great cause of reform and that Temperance has lost a faithful and high-souled disciple, yet our loss is her infinite gain, and that the Master has thus early permitted her to enter into rest.

Resolved, That, while we deeply sympathize with her afflicted parents and family, in their sad bereavement, would remind them that the beloved one is even now with Him who, standing by the couch of death, said: "The maiden is not dead but sleeping."

G. W. TAYLOR, } Com.
G. B. MCKAY, }
W. STILLWELL, }

Henry Heathers, of Pike Township, Marion County, Ind., became involved in real estate transactions which ended badly, he having been over-reached in the trade. The holders of the mortgage, part of which had been paid, refused to release him upon the return of the land and secured judgment, which, however remained unsatisfied. Heathers' property was in the name of his wife, who is fatally ill, and by the terms of her will it was to descend to him, and after his death to the children. Hearing that the holders of the judgment were awaiting for his wife's death to levy upon the property descending to him, Heathers resolved to commit suicide in order that his children, rather than his creditors, should be benefited. He talked the matter over in a business like manner, and then hung himself.

A large stock of goods on 5 and 10 cent counter just arrived at
17-1w. BURNETT'S

"Silks! Silks! Silks!!
Unparalleled assortment of Black Trimming Silks, Black Dress Silks, Colored Trimming Silks, Colored Dress Silks, Black and Colored Satins, Black and Colored Pekins at less prices than have ever been shown in this city.

15tf FRANK A. HAYS, Trade Emporium.

LOG TEAMS WANTED.
Two or more to haul during the year. Enquire of R. L. HATHAWAY.
15tf.

\$3.00 will buy a full set of dishes of the best make, at the Trade Emporium.
15tf F. A. HAYS.

Good Health Makes Earth a Heaven.
Why should not everyone live to reach old age, enjoy good health, and be happy? Surely there is no good reason, and yet many will allow impure blood, weakness of the kidneys, disordered liver, imperfect digestion, urinary troubles, nervous debility, and general derangement of body and mind, to rob them of their youthful vigor, and carry them to a premature grave. Some seek relief among mineral poisons, in pill form; others resort to extensively advertised alcoholic beverages, fermented liquors, bitters, etc., only to feel better for a time, but in the end to be made worse. All this is very sad, for it has been proven in thousands of instances that the best vegetable blood purifier and health renews ever discovered is Dr. Guyott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It will remove all of the above mentioned troubles. It is a sure cure for any and every disease that can be cured by cleansing, purifying, renewing, and strengthening the human system. It never fails to effectually cure scrofula, syphilitic disorders, weakness of the kidneys, all nervous diseases and debility; all urinary and digestive troubles, and liver complaints. Be sure to make your druggist get this medicine for you—take no other. A single bottle will convince you of its great merit.
6-1y.

A good assortment of Foreign Dress Goods in Paris novelties, can be found at the Trade Emporium.
15tf FRANK A. HAYS.

Ladies and Gents who wish to have their collars and cuffs laundered nicely, will please leave them at the "WHEN" clothing store, by Tuesday morning, to be returned Saturday following.
2w 17.

Great reduction on sugars, at the Trade Emporium. 12 lbs. good Brown Sugar, \$1.15; 11 lbs. choice Light Sugar \$1.10; white ex. C. \$1.15. F. A. HAYS
15tf

Go to Frank A. Hays for a good line of Men's and Boys' Plow Shoes, Brogans, plain Calf Shoes, French and Box-toes, all very cheap.
15tf

Phoenix Pectoral stops a cough, breaks a cold, aids expectoration, gives instant relief, gives strength and brings rest. Its timely use will prevent consumption, and even when this fearful disease has taken hold it will afford greater relief than any other medicine. Price 25c.; 5 bottles for \$1. For sale at Allen's Drug Store.
6mo2.

You can find a line of Trimming Silks in all the popular colors, 60 cents per yard, at FRANK A. HAYS.
15tf Trade Emporium.

Live Long and Be Happy.
More cases of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other lung diseases have been cured by Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, than by any other physician's prescription ever compounded. It is unexcelled as a general tonic. It relieves, as if by magic, all soreness of throat and lungs. A few doses only cure an ordinary cough or cold. Large pint bottle \$1.00. Make your druggist get this excellent medicine for you. Take no other.

Just received a large stock of Gents Cloth top low cut Button Shoes, London toe, also French Kid Ties very handsome at
17-1w. BURNETT'S.

Monuments & Tombstones.

W. P. Gates, Agent for Carpenter & Son.

Messrs. Carpenter & Son, the Dayton, Ohio, monument builders, through their agent, Wm. P. Gates of this city, have sold an elegant, all granite family monument to G. J. Langsdale, of the BANNER; 1 Family Tombstone, to A. C. Fry, Greencastle; 1 Family Tombstone, H. B. Martin, Cloverdale; 3 nice Monuments, Mrs. Elizabeth Pherson, Bainbridge; Mrs. Abrams, 1 family monument. Mr. Gates can be found at Thomas Abrams' grocery store, north side of the public square, and is prepared to offer superior inducements to those wanting monuments. 11-tf.

Mothers, don't fail to go to the Trade Emporium for your boy's clothing.
16tf

A new lot of Gent's fine Box-toed Boots, just opened, at only \$3.
A job lot of Calf Boots, in sizes 6 to 8, only \$2.50, to close, worth \$4.

A splendid line of Farmer's Calf Boots, on extra wide last, will fit with comfort, and give good service, only \$3.50. Don't wait until these bargains are gone.
16tf F. A. HAYS.

Latest Novelties in buttons, and all kinds of Dress Trimmings at the TRADE EMPORIUM, East Side Square.
15tf

FACTS.

We have the largest stock!
The Lowest prices!
The best goods!
For the least money!
Call in and see!
You save money by so doing.

Levi Kahn,
The Old Reliable Clothier and Gent's Furnisher.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS
at Miss CAHILL'S.

Ladies will do well to call in at our store one door north of Post Office, and examine the beautiful stock of Hats and trimmings just received from the eastern market before purchasing their Spring hats. Hats trimmed in the latest style and on short notice. Stamping done neatly.
Miss LUCY CAHILL.
17-3m.

MASTERS SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree, to me directed, from the United States Circuit Court for the district of Indiana, I will, on Saturday, the 23d day of May, 1880, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, offer for sale at public auction, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Putnam, and State of Indiana, to-wit:

The east half of the north east quarter and the west half of the south east quarter of section No. 15, fifteen (15). Also the south west quarter of section No. 14, fourteen (14), all in Township No. 36 north, Range No. 3 west (3 west). And upon failure to redempt a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand, I will, at the same time and place, and in like manner, offer for sale the fee simple of the same. Orders to be sold at the suit of the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Frank M. Dunkin and others, to be sold for cash, as lands are and upon execution, without any relief from valuation or appraisement laws, subject only to statutory redemption.

WILLIAM P. FISHBACK
Baker, Hord & Hendricks, Solicitors.
Indianapolis, April 20, 1880. Prsfee \$8 17 3w

City Election.

Notice is hereby given that a general election will be held in the city of Greencastle, Ind., on Tuesday, May 4th, 1880, for the purpose of electing a Mayor, City Clerk, City Treasurer, City Marshal, City Assessor and Councilmen for each Ward of said city, each of said officers to serve for a period of two years.

Polls will be open for said election during the legal hours of said day at the following places, to-wit: In the first Ward at the Court House; in the second Ward at Renick, Carr & Co., carriage shop; and in the Third Ward at Evans House No. 2.

Witness my hand and the seal of said city this 21st day of April 1880.
[SEAL] SILAS A. HAYS, City Clerk.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impairments to Marriage, etc.; also, Gonorrhea, Erysipelas and Firs, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual; by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Addressed under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers, THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York, Post Office Box, 4386.
25-ly

John T. Owens.

Justice of the Peace for Greencastle Township, we hereby certify that all business intrusted to his care, Office hours, 9 to 12 a.